W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

How About That Cough?
USE
WHITE PINE BALSM
For Sale Only By
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1893. No. 270

Men's Pants

At $2.00 a Pair
Worth $2.50 and $3.

We are clearing out a lot of good, strong heavy pants at the bare cost of production. We are willing to forego the usual profit on this line for working men. They can't be equalled. No shoddy, but good honest goods.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Telephone 563. 35 and 37 Johnson Street.

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

THE CORK SOLED
And the BOOTS SOLD

By A. B. Erskine are one and the same article, and are the correct thing for winter wear.

After they are SOLD they remain a long time SOLED.

TRY A PAIR.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

The Last of our Fall Consignments
OF
Carpets

HAS ARRIVED and we are now in a position to show one of the most complete lines in the city. These goods have been carefully selected and in quality, colorings and designs are unsurpassed by any in the province. We do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer, but buy where we get best prices and patterns. We do not advertise to give goods away, or sell below cost, but we do guarantee to give as good (if not better) value than any other house in the trade. In Brussels, Wiltons, Tapestries, Wools and Union Carpets we show a choice range.

In Lace and Chenille Curtains our line is complete and comprises a number of makes which space will not allow us to enumerate. Our stock of Upholstering was never more complete. Six piece Parlor Sets ranging from $50 up.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

Severe Pain in Shoulder 2 Years
Cured by "The D.&L." Menthol Plaster.

My wife was afflicted for two years with a severe pain under the left shoulder and through to the heart; after using many remedies without relief, she tried a "D.&L." Menthol Plaster, it did its work and going to this date hundreds of these plasters have been sold by me here, giving equal satisfaction.
J. B. SUTHERLAND Druggist, River John, N.S.

Sold Everywhere, 25¢. each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Situation of any kind by young man, aged 20. Can milk or attend horses. Address N.C., Times office. Nov16-2t

Knights of Pythias.

SUNSET LODGE, NO. 10.

Members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at K. of P. Hall, on Sunday, Nov. 19th, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Matthew Hooper.

GEORGE WATSON,
Acting C. C.
Nov16-3t (Colonist copy.)

FOR SALE.

The lease and furniture of about 50 finely furnished rooms in connection with a first class hotel, centrally located and clearing $250 per month above expenses. Every room occupied.

For further particulars apply to

WIRNETT & COOPER,
n16-1m 18 Trounce Avenue.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing since 1889 between Di Chu, Yee Pook, Dap Um and Ham Foo, under the firm name of Yick Lung & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Di Chu retiring. The firm will not be responsibe for any bills contracted by Di Chu after this date. Bills of all goods heretofore purchased by Di Chu must be presented before December 1st, 1893.

YEE POOK,
DAP UM.
HAM FOO.
(Yick Lung & Co., 24 Fisgard St.)
Victoria, November 16, 1893. n16-1m

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

Atlantic Steamship Agency
CHEAP RATES
To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF SAILINGS.

Allan Line, Laurentian	November	18
Dominion Line, Vancouver	"	18
Cunard Line, Etruria	"	15
White Star Line, Teutonic	"	22
Allan Line, [illegible]	"	22
North German Lloyd Line, Ems	"	22
French Line, La Touraine	"	18
Canadian-Australian Line, Warrimoo	Nov	16
C.P.SS. Line, Empress of Japan	"	13

Through Tickets to Cape Town, South Africa, at the Cheapest Rates.

Apply to
GEO L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway's Office, cor. Fort and Government Sts.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

A Snake for a Comrade.

Why young Charles Eislie shot himself is one of the incomprehensible problems that worry the coroner's officers. Some love affair is the only reason that his relatives can assign for his self-destruction. He was only 19 years old and had fair success in the business of taxidermy, inherited from his father. In life he loved rats, mice, beetles, spiders, rattlesnakes and other creeping things, and in death they did not desert him.

For two weeks Eislie had almost secluded himself in his bachelor apartments at 278 East Forty-Sixth street, his only companions being the beasts out of whose skins he earned his daily bread. He was seen to write letters at record speed and tear them up; he sighed and talked of death and the pleasures of an early grave. But no one took any particular notice of him until yesterday. All through the day no one saw him, and the neighbors began to wonder if his animal friends had eaten him. When night had come they called a big Irish policeman.

"There's a rattlesnake in there," said a warning voice, as the policeman hurled his ponderous body against the door.

"If it's haste makes a break for me I'll fan the life out of him," said the policeman.

The door crashed open. Then they saw young Eislie lying on the bed half dressed, bloody and dead, with a bullet hole in his breast and a revolver on the floor by his side. In the same moment they turned cold and sick, for there, round the wrist of the dead right hand, was coiled the rattlesnake, its fangs buried in the flesh.

The policeman advanced toward the body and the serpent's head reared up, and, with a low hiss, darted out at him. He jumped back in time to save himself. Herman Eislie, the dead man's father, was at last found, and his task it was to release the body of his son from the embrace of the snake.—New York Tribune.

GOLDEN WEDDING BELLS.

New York and London Society Circles All of a Flutter.

SOCIETY BUDS AND THEIR BEAUX

Marriage of Miss Jaffray of New York to Captain Jaffray of the British Hussars—Miss Borthwick's Wedding—The Earl of Essex Weds Again.

New York, Nov. 16.—There will be more fashionable weddings during the six hours following noon to-day than have ever occurred within a similar period to the memory of the oldest member of the "four hundred." No less than five weddings, any of them of sufficient importance to mark an epoch in the social season, commanded the attention of the men-of-fashionables to-day.

The Church of the Transfiguration was the scene at high noon of the nuptials of Miss Jaffray, daughter of Mrs. William P. Jaffray, and her cousin, third removed, Captain Edward Jaffray, formerly of the Fourteenth Hussars, England, one of the crack military organizations of the British empire. Of the five weddings of to-day, the principals of the Jaffray nuptials were by far the handsomest couple. Miss Jaffray is very tall, has a brilliant complexion and hair brown hair. Her features are clear cut and regular. The groom is one of the handsomest men in New York, being a giant of six feet four inches stature. He has what is known in military circles as the "cavalry stoop," is of the brunette type, with a dark moustache. Over two thousand invitations were issued, and as the edifice is not large it was crowded to the doors before noon. The bride's costume fully bore out the statement which her friends had given out to the effect that the trousseau, which she had brought from Paris a few weeks ago, was one of the most elaborate ever seen in this country.

It was a pink wedding, the chancel of the church being filled with pink roses and the bridesmaids carrying big bouquets of them. Little Helen Jaffray was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Kitty Cameron, Sir Roderick Cameron's second daughter, Miss Ethel Hurst, a cousin, daughter of Francis W. T. Hurst, Miss Agnes Lawrence and Miss Robinson. The list of ushers included George and Jack Wolfe, cousins of the bride, Livingston Beekman and Worthington Whitehouse.

The Episcopal service was celebrated by Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, after which the bridal party and guests were driven to the town house of Mrs. Jaffray, 43 West Nineteenth street, where a wedding breakfast was served, followed by a general reception.

Captain Jaffray and his bride will leave this afternoon for Skaneateles, where they will spend the honeymoon after the British fashion, in a spot remote from the busy haunts of men. They will return to New York in time for the outgoing steamer of December 6th.

At almost the same hour the wedding of Miss Carola Livingston and the Count de Laugier-Villars, head of the Faubourg St. Germain family of that name, was celebrated in the Cathedral of St. Patrick. The Livingstons are one of the oldest families in New York, and the bride's father, the head of the family, is a man of great wealth, and entertains lavishly at his home on Fifth avenue. Both the bride and groom are Roman Catholics, and the latter has but a slight acquaintance with the English tongue, which fact, however, is not a matter of much moment to the bride, as she speaks French fluently.

Late in the afternoon two more wedding ceremonies will take place, that of Miss Emma Adele Beadleston, daughter of Alfred N. Beadleston, and Thomas Pearsall Field, son of the late M. Augustus Field, and grandson of the Hon. Samuel Osgood, the first postmaster-general of the United States, and that of Miss Mary Hazard Brown, daughter of Richard Brown, and Benjamin E. Hall, son of Monroe Hall, of Plattsburg. The Beadleston-Field nuptials will be celebrated at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church by Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of the parish. The bride is an unusually pretty girl of charming manners. Mr. Field is one of the best known young men in the fashionable set, and is connected with the Bradhurst family. The Brown-Hall wedding takes place at 4.30 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Over 2,000 invitations have been issued for the ceremony at the church, but the reception at the home of the bride's parents will be limited to the immediate relatives and friends of the two families.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, at the same edifice, Rev. D. Parker M'Morgan will read the marriage ceremony for the nuptials of Miss Sallie Wall Scott, daughter of Henry B. Scott, and William Erastus Tefft. The ceremony will be an elaborate affair, with full choral service. The chancel will be banked with yellow and white chrysanthemums, and there will be nosegays in the pews. The bride's costume will be of white satin, veiled in draperies, and she will carry a big bunch of white orchids and a white and gold bound prayer book. Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Tefft will be included in the list of bridesmaids. Charles M. Brooks will be best man. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the Buckingham hotel.

London, Nov. 16.—Two fashionable weddings, which have been expected by society for some weeks, will take place to-day. The first is that of Miss Adele Grand and the Earl of Essex. The bride is a daughter of the late Beach Grand of New York, and is well known in New York, London and continental society circles. The Earl has a son by a previous wife who will succeed to the title.

Later in the day Miss Lillian, daughter of Sir Algernon Borthwick, will be wedded to the Earl of Bathurst. The Queen has sent to the bride-elect a handsome tea service in hand wrought silver, the ex-Empress Eugenie has sent a gold plated tea service, the Duke and Duchess of York are represented by a heart-shaped cake studded with jewels, and numerous other friends and relatives have sent equally valuable gifts.

Transportation Association.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—The annual meeting of the National Transportation Association was opened this morning with a large attendance, representing every exchange, board of trade and chamber of commerce from one end of the country to the other. The object of the organization and its annual meeting is to protect business men in their dealings with steamboat and railroad lines. The following are the officers of the association: George M. Lane, Detroit, president; W. S. Young, Baltimore, vice-president; F. H. Magdburg, Milwaukee, treasurer; G. F. Stone, Chicago, secretary. The executive committee consists of E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; D. W. Raulet, Boston; R. C. Crier, Peoria, Ill.; D. B. Richardson, Chicago, and Frank Barney, Milwaukee. G. F. Stone, the secretary, is secretary of the Chicago board of trade.

THE McGREEVY CASE.

Further Evidence Given by Robert McGreevy at the Trial.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Robt. H. McGreevy took the stand when the conspiracy case opened to-day. Examined by Mr. Osler, he said that he visited Thomas McGreevy in Ottawa from time to time, and he had frequently seen him at the residence of Sir Hector Langevin. He could not recollect any definite statement which Thomas made to him regarding the influence he exercised with the government. Witness said that in March, 1888, there was some discussion about the $2,000 offered to Perley, chief engineer of the public works department. The amount was set aside as a present to that gentleman. All the members of the company were present when the conversation took place and the money was charged to expense account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blake, witness said that the treatment which he had been subjected to during the past year had greatly injured his health. He went first to work with his brother in 1856. In 1860 Thomas got the contract for the parliament buildings at Ottawa, which lasted six years and amounted to between $300,000 and $400,000. The ultimate cost of the work was about $2,000,000. Towards the close of the contract it was transferred to him. In all witness was concerned in contracts with his brother to the amount of about $8,000,000.

Mr. Blake then put in a batch of letters, some of which were signed by Langevin, showing that the contracts granted Larkin, Connolly & Co. were awarded in the regular way.

Witness admitted that he was not on good terms with Thomas, nor with the Connollys, and that he served nine months out of a sentence of 12 in jail for trouble with the latter. He also admitted that all moneys paid by Murphy to Thomas were spent in elections. Thomas was the one to whom the party looked for subscriptions. Witness also said he understood the $117,0000, paid by him to Thomas, was given for election purposes. About $38,000 was given to Le Monde newspaper, which held the same political views as Thomas. Le Courier got about $3000, but without particularizing, he said all the money went for elections.

OPPOSED TO MUTTON.

Local Butchers Don't Want Frozen Sheep—Overworked Jurors.

Vancouver, Nov. 16.—The assizes yesterday adjourned until to-morrow morning after the return by the grand jury of true bills against Saunster, murder; McLaughlin, cutting; and no bills against Morton, assault, and Johnson, larceny. The jury in their presentment will make a great "kick" about the jury rolls, as nearly all the present jurors have served three or four times this year already.

Last night A. D. McEachern, pavement contractor, Victoria, married Miss Perry, of Seattle, Rev. Mr. McLeod officiated.

The Burrard Gun club will hold a match with the Chilliwack and Ladner's clubs on Thanksgiving day.

Carrie Laundy, a dressmaker, died suddenly last night of heart failure. Deceased's friends live in Wianipeg.

T. S. Baxter, teacher in Mount Pleasant school, married yesterday Miss Sarah Whiteside. Rev. Mr. Maxwell performed the ceremony at Lulu Island.

Bowron of New Zealand, who left by the Warrimoo, says local butchers are much opposed to the importation of Australian mutton. The Canadian Pacific quoted him good rates, but unless a syndicate erects a cold storage warehouse and goes into the business on an extensive scale it would not pay.

Bishop Sillitoe is ill with la grippe.

A deer weighing 200 pounds was shot recently at Dewdney and brought to Westminster.

American News.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary Carlisle to-day accepted the resignation of Supervising Special Agent Tingle, to take effect on Dec. 15th. Tingle is a Republican but held office during President Cleveland's last administration.

Agitating Amendments.

The Victoria Single Tax club held a meeting last evening, to which the public were invited. There was a large attendance and much interest was shown. This was the first step taken by the club in an agitation they have decided to commence for alteration in the municipal and legislature election acts. They contend the acts should provide for proportional representation and that the $500 qualification clause in the aldermanic election law should be abolished and any householder be allowed to be a candidate for alderman. They contend that if the ratepayers see fit they should be allowed to elect a householder to represent them in the council. They are also agitating for the striking out of the clause which provides that candidates for the legislature shall make a deposit of $200. Another meeting will be held shortly to again discuss the question and delegates will be appointed to wait upon the government and urged the amendment of the acts.

THE WEATHER AND GRIPPE

Two Things the Northern Settlers are Contending Against.

NEWS FROM THE OMINECA GOLD FIELDS.

George Kenny Pays His Usual Yearly Visit to Victoria—No Big Strikes But Miners Make Fairly Good Wages—Deep Snow in the Mountains.

"Grippe" is still prevalent along the northern coast, the whites and Indians being sufferers. Both on the Nass and on the Skeena many Indians are down with it, and it also extends north to Metlakatla. The Boscowitz, which returned this morning from the north, brought reports from the different villages. She visited, in addition to the usual ports, Kitimat, and Kitsalla, which accounts for the length of time in making the trip. At all the villages there were sufferings from the grippe, among them being several missionaries.

John Cunningham of Metlakatla was one of the passengers by the Boscowitz. He has been ill for several weeks and came down for medical treatment. He says there are a few cases of grippe at Metlakatla, but it is not as bad there as it is at Simpson. The past season has been a poor one for the Indians, fish being very scarce. Winter began early and has been very severe.

Another passenger was George Kenny, who has spent most of the last quarter century in Omineca hunting for the precious yellow metal. For several seasons he has been mining on Lone Creek. There have been no new strikes on either Lone or Manson creeks, which are close to one another, during the past year, but all the miners, including the Chinamen, have been making wages. A number of prospectors went into the country by the Fraser river route, but they did not succeed in locating any good claims, so far as known. There have been continual snow storms in the mountains since the middle of September, very early for winter weather to commence. Mr. Kenny came out on snow shoes, there being between three and four feet of frozen snow. The rivers and creeks were almost dry, but there was very little ice in them. All the miners have left Tom and Manson creeks for the winter, none of them desiring to pass through the experience that the single miner who remained there last year endured. The weather last winter was bitterly cold, but the miner had prepared himself for it and was tolerably comfortable considering his surroundings. Mr. Kenny and party had an uneventful trip down the river, meeting, of course, with the minor accidents and what a city man might call discomforts, which the Omineca miners are used to. There were several Chinamen in the party, however, who did not relish the dunking they got while passing through the canyons.

A party ascending the river did not have as pleasant a trip as the party coming down. The unfortunate party was in charge of Mr. Tomlinson, a son of Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, of Hazelton. They had been down to the point where the H. B. Co.'s steamer Caledonian landed her cargo, and after loading their canoe with provisions valued at about $500 they started up the river for Hazelton. When passing through the canyon near Lorne creek the canoe upset and the members of the party were thrown into the ice cold water. They all succeeded in reaching shore, but all the provisions were lost. Some of the blankets and lighter goods were picked up down the river by Mr. Kenny. The loss will fall rather heavily on Mr. Tomlinson, as it is too late now to send stores up the river for this winter's use.

The Caledonian could not reach the canyon on account of the lowness of the water. Her cargo was therefore transferred to the warehouse at the canyon in canoes.

A Chinaman who took some cattle to Omineca from his ranch on the Fraser and several other miners also came down.

Passengers by the steamer Boscowitz from the north: J. Chambers and wife, H. Kirley, J. Kirley, G. Kenny, Miss Pauline, Miss Hyde, Miss Knowle, Mr. and Mrs. Corker, W. Dither, H. Dither, S. A. Spencer, J. Cunningham, S. Ellinger, and W. Bremner.

S. A. Spencer, the Alert Bay canner, reports that the Indians there have also been suffering from the grippe, but with not serious results. Last year 60 or 70 Indians died of it. This year none of the cases have resulted fatally.

Valuable Postage Stamps.

The late Mr. Tapling's collection of postage stamps is now on view at the British museum, to which the late eminent philatelist bequeathed it. It is said to be worth £50,000, and, except the collection of Herr von Ferrary of Paris is the largest and most valuable collection of old postage stamps in the world. It contains some rare and much coveted treasures. There is, for instance, the two cent stamp of Guiana of 1850, of which only five other specimens are known, and which, though it could be once bought for a penny, is now worth a fabulous price. Mr. Tapling was, in life, the proud possessor of some copies of the "Post Office" Mauritius, for which some philatelists readily give £200 apiece. Perhaps the most interesting stamps in the collection, to the average non-expert at least, are the two specimens of the so-called "Connell." This gentleman attained disgrace and dismissal from his office as postmaster in New Brunswick by the issue of this stamp when the official supply of postage stamps ran short, in lieu of the regulation stamp bearing the Queen's head. It is difficult to see where the crime lay. He seems to have been only a zealous public servant—a sort of Raleigh, who offered not a cloak, but his own head, in the service of his queen and country. Mr. Connell lost his post, but has gained undying fame in philatelic annals, and the now existing specimens of his stamp are worth £30 each.

SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY.

Chicago Thugs Sandbag a Treasurer and Win Great Spoils.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—John A. Drake, treasurer of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, was sandbagged and robbed of $20,000 in the office of the company on the ninth floor of the Rookery building at 7 o'clock to-day. Mr. Drake had the money in a little hand satchel and was preparing to go out on the road to pay the employees. He had first placed the cash in a valise and was about to leave the office when two men stole up behind him and felled him to the floor by several hard blows on the head. The treasurer was knocked nearly insensible, and ere he could lift a finger in his defence the thieves tore the satchel from his hand and rushed out of the office, slamming the door as they went. They rode down in an elevator very unconcernedly and made their escape. Mr. Drake notified the Central station as soon as possible, and by 8 o'clock every detective that Inspector Shea could spare was put on the case. It was the most daring, sensational robbery that has occurred in years. Happening as it did in one of the best known office buildings in the city, right in the very heart of the business district, the crime caused the greatest excitement. The early hour selected by the thieves is all that prevented their immediate capture. It has been the custom of the treasury to pay the employees of the road in checks. Had the custom been continued the startling robbery would not have been attempted, in all probability; but within the past week the officials of the company decided to pay the men in currency. From the story told by Treasurer Drake it appears evident that the robbers knew of this change and in some way learned that Mr. Drake intended to call at the office, get the money and take an early train. They must have followed him into the building, around the corridor of the ninth floor, and waited until he had secured the money from the vault. They then sprang upon him, struck him several swift blows on the head with a weapon, presumably a sandbag, and, when he sank to the floor insensible, seized the precious hand-bag and successfully escaped into the street. Every effort was made to keep the robbery a secret. Mr. Whitehead, general agent of the road, was found at the office in the Rookery building at 12 o'clock and refused at first to give any details of the robbery, but finally said that the amount of money stolen was about $20,000. Mr. Drake has been with the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railway ever since it was organized. He and his father, the president, are part owners of the property.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Washington City, Nov. 15.—Hiram Hitchcock, president of the Maritime Canal Co., of Nicaragua, has submitted to the secretary of the interior the annual report of the company, which was not due until Dec. 1st, but sent it at the request of the secretary, who desired to use the data in his annual report. President Hitchcock says that since the appointment of a receiver for the Canal Construction Company little work has been done. The secretary is referred to the last report as to the present condition of the work. Since the organization $1,055,841 has been paid into the treasury, all for stock prescribed for at par except $48,871, which came from other sources. There was paid out for construction and administration expenses $830,788 cash and 31,990 shares of stock, the par value of which was $3,190,000. The company is obligated for $6,355,000 of its first mortgage bonds and has issued 180,000 shares of stock of the par value of $18,000,000 in payment for concessionary rights, privileges, franchises and other property.

Spokane, Nov. 15.—News has reached here that the steamer State of Idaho, which was sunk on Kootenay lake on Friday, was raised on Sunday and towed to Kaslo. The Idaho went on the rocks half a mile from Ainsworth at 7 a. m. A line was thrown out to hold her bow above water and soundings taken immediately showed 75 feet of water under her rudder. The steamer Ainsworth took off her passengers and crew. The position of the Idaho was perilous, and the slightest squall would have made her a total loss. In this emergency Capt. Shaw, who was at the helm when the accident happened, offered the vessel for sale at auction. She was bought by Mr. Alexander of Kaslo for $350, although she cost $30,000. Scows were placed alongside and the steamer raised with little difficulty. The circumstances will be thoroughly investigated by the British courts. The owners of the vessel will probably question the validity of the sale.

Boston, Nov. 15.—The new commerce destroyer Columbia was sent on a preliminary trial over the government course from Cape Anne, Mass., to Cape Porpoise, Me., to-day. Under forced draught she developed a speed of 22.87 knots an hour, and under natural draughts 20.2 knots. The official trial will take place next Tuesday, when it is thought she can easily make 22 knots and earn a premium for the builders, William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, of $400,000. The length of the course was 43.47 knots and it was covered in 4 hours and 18 minutes, which included 21 minutes expended in the turn. This is the fastest time ever made by an American ship of war, and when the exhaustiveness of the test and the length of the course are considered, the feat is unsurpassed by any of the navies of the world. Edwin Cramp was jubilant when an Associated Press reporter greeted him. Said he: "The Columbia far exceeded my utmost expectations. She has proved herself a marvel. I am delighted at the manner in which she reeled off the knots, and especially the performance under natural draught. There was not a hitch in the entire proceeding, and the engines are marvels of perfection. I expect she will do as well if not a trifle better on the official trial."

New York, Nov. 15.—The World published a despatch from Key West, Fla., to the following effect: "Evidence accumulates that the so-called Cuban revolution is a pre-arranged scheme by the Spanish authorities themselves. The person who arrived here with the first news undoubtedly misrepresented everything for the purpose of drowning out the Cuban chiefs. The real insurrection when it comes will mean something. The Spanish authorities know this, and a fictitious insurrection is their plan for thwarting it.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—A convention of state live stock sanitary boards was opened in this city this morning, delegates being in attendance from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, North and South Dakota and Texas. The object of the convention is to more correctly establish the boundaries of the Texas fever quarantine territory and to adopt uniform rules and regulations in connection therewith.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—An important meeting of business men from all parts of the state is in progress to-day, considering the establishment of a state chamber of commerce exchange. A committee will be appointed to perfect plans, and will report to a meeting to be held next month.

New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 16.—An immense gathering of people from the country districts to-day witnessed the unveiling of the new soldiers' monument. The ceremony was presided over by Governor Werts, and several regiments of the state militia added interest to the event.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 15.—The new Democratic tariff bill will probably be published much earlier than was expected. Resolute tariff reformers are warned by the attitude of the moderate tariff men in the party since the election that the chances of party success and discipline depend upon boldness and promptitude in defining the policy, therefore all the haste consistent with deliberation will be made in completing the bill and giving it to the public. To this end, in order to avoid any chance of wrangling or delay, it has been decided not to call any caucus to consider the bill in advance of its presentation to congress. That this course will meet with criticism is evidenced by the fact that Bland of Missouri, Culberson of Texas and others have openly announced their intention of opposing free wool. It is generally accepted that wool, coal, iron ore, lumber and salt will be added to the free list. Sugar is still under consideration, though so far the tendency is to repeal the bounty and put it on the free list. Iron and coal men continue to protest against the placing of these articles on the free list.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Salvation Army Columbian Congress will be in session daily for a week, staff officers from over twenty states having already arrived. General Ballington Booth announces that the gathering will be the largest ever held by the organization. Hindoo, Swedish and German contingents, as well as delegates from other continental countries will participate in the two grand parades which will be held next week.

New York, Nov. 13.—Judge Bookstaver this morning dismissed complaints against Russell Sage in the suit of Delia Keegan, $100,000, for breach of promise of marriage.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Local prohibitionists have decided to put a candidate in the field in the forthcoming election for a mayor to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison. The leaders do not expect to command a large vote, but simply desire to make their influence felt and to record their strength.

General Dispatches.

London, Nov. 14.—The Melilla correspondent of the United Press telegraphs as follows: "At 11 o'clock last evening the electric search lights of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., Conde de Venadito and Melilla suddenly illuminated the whole country around, taking the Moors by surprise. A terrible cannonade was opened by the warships and the forces at the same moment. The terrified Moors could be seen running about like women, seeking shelter in the caves, and many were killed.

New York, Nov. 15.—The Episcopal congress had its second day's session in Chickering hall to-day. The proceedings were opened by the Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, who presided. The session was taken up by the discussion of moral and religious education in the public schools.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—U. S. Marshal Long has received telegrams from Attorney-General Olney to release the 14 Chinamen whom he had arrested for violating the Geary act.

Oroville, Cal., Nov. 15.—D. K. Perkins, brother of U. S. Senator George C. Perkins, died last night at 8 p.m., at his mountain home at Gallegher mine, four miles above Oroville. Death was from injuries sustained by a fall.

Queenstown, Nov. 15.—Among the passengers on the steamer Majestic, which arrived here to-day from New York, was Jos. Chamberlain.

Poor and Rich in America.

Mr. W. D. Howells, the American novelist, interviewed on behalf of the Daily Chronicle, has expressed his opinion freely on the social condition of America and the heaping up of wealth. He says: "Our old parties represent nothing but the scramble for office and meanwhile a new economic condition of things is growing up, full of danger to our democratic institutions. We are becoming more and more like Europe—rich people at one end of the scale and poor at the other. Our own revolution was only political, not social or economic, and the result is that we are drifting into the European economic conditions. The masses are somewhat better off than in Europe, but not much, while the rich are aping all the extravagances and luxuries of wealthy people over the Atlantic. They are trying to be feudal barons, without the traditions or conditions of genuine old aristocracy. As instances of this I may mention the huge palace with 120 rooms which Mr. Rockefeller, the brother of the great Standard Oil magnate, is building for himself on the Hudson river, and the palatial residence, costing millions, erected by Mr. Vanderbilt in the mountain region of North Carolina. This ostentatious and irrational splendor is certainly beginning to irritate to a dangerous degree the toiling masses, millions of whom have not even been permitted to toil this year, who are told by the declaration of independence and the speeches of campaign orators that they are the equals of the Vanderbilts and the Rockefellers. Our new rich have become rich so suddenly that everyone knows all about them and their origin, and there is no glamor cast about them. Their wealth is displayed nakedly before the people, and the people are beginning to ask themselves why these are so rich and those so poor. So long as the people can live without undue anxiety they don't trouble about social inequality; but here the strain is becoming more and more intense, and the means of livelihood more difficult of acquisition, while the gambling of wealthy speculators may at any moment throw thousands out of employment and prevent them from getting their daily bread."

Young Turkey.

Even to those who may fairly claim to be well read the Ottoman Empire, with its motley population of Europeans and Asiatics, is a land of which but little is known. We know that the ruling race is Asiatic and Mohammedan, that its ruler occupies a dual position as chief both of his race and his religion, Sultan of Turkey and Commander of the Faithful. When we talk of Turkey we have a vision of a white, gleaming city on the Bosphorus, with innumerable tapering minarets pointing skyward, with narrow, evil-smelling, garbage-encumbered lanes that do duty as streets, and we have a faint impression that there are but three sights there worth the seeing—the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Sultan's palace, and the howling, dancing dervishes. As for the Turk, he presents himself to us as an individual clothed in a red fez, short jacket and voluminous nether garments, who spends the major portion of his time—when he is not persecuting Armenians or impaling alive insubordinate Albanians—is sitting cross-legged on his divan puffing from his lips endless clouds of smoke which he draws by a long flexible pipe from a bowl of tobacco perched on the top of a bottle of water, aptly called a hubble-bubble or hookah. Of the other inhabitants of Turkey we know only that they are oppressed and down-trodden by the avaricious tax-gatherer, and that they profess forms of Christianity very different from ours. Of the political, social and domestic life of this curious country we know very little indeed, and some of us do not want to know, for we have an idea that the "unspeakable Turk," as he has sometimes been facetiously called, is unsavory in all his ways.

But it would appear that in the land of the faithful, as in every other land, there are differences of opinion. There are some who, with true conservatism of temperament, would have everything remain the same as in the days of their ancestors, who wrested Constantinople and its attendant empire from the weak hands of the Grecian emperors; and there are others who are rallying under the banners of "Young Turkey," who would lift up their country out of the dust and ruins of departed greatness, who would free it from the dire effects of combined despotism and ignorance and impart to it a new greatness born of enlightenment, justice and good government. Perhaps it would be a little premature to assign to "Young Turkey" the definitive name of "party," yet it is an element among the population of growing importance that in the near future will have to be reckoned with. There have already been got together two committees, representative respectively of Ottoman and Armenian interests, and the former has lately issued a manifesto in pamphlet form which is interesting not only from the evidence it gives of an enlightened desire on the part of its publishers for a betterment in the condition of their country, but also from the insight it gives into the present deplorable plight of the Turkish Empire.

A large portion of this manifesto is taken up with a description of some of the grievances under which Turkey is laboring. Armenia, we are told, is not the only Turkish province in which the strong are allowed to crush the weak and where the rich oppress the poor. "This state of things is raging to-day all over Turkey. It is true that one province may be worse than another, but the whole state of Turkey is in a most painful condition, and the fear, the want of security of life and property, which is reigning in Armenia is quite as bad as it is in Stamboul (Constantinople) itself." The army is described as ragged, ill-fed and unpaid; the navy is rotten, all the vessels having been laid up ever since Abdul Hamid came to the throne, for the "Sultan dreads to see them opposite the palace in which he has imprisoned himself, in fear that they may send a bomb into Yildiz (the palace) and thus bring to an end the solution of this burning question which the people of Turkey have been so long waiting for." The Sultan is, of course, said by the writers to be the cause of all this, and they conclude as follows: "Let there be a better understanding between the Armenian and Ottoman committees of Young Turkey in order to upset the actual regime and system of Yildiz-kiosk instead of accelerating the downfall of Turkey and causing her to become a prey of the common enemy. We are confident that the time is not far off when the Turkish Liberals will obtain their object, and will be able to introduce into their country the reforms which will bring to the people all the blessings and the happiness which Europe is possessed of to-day." Blessings and happiness are relative terms, and no doubt many of the inhabitants of war-ridden Europe find it difficult to realize the blessedness and happiness of their estate; but to those suffering from the ruthless, grinding oppression of an Asiatic despotism anything like ordinary representative government must seem a flower-strewn highway that leads to a political paradise.—Montreal Witness.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

How Oranges are Sorted.

There are hundreds of orange groves in Florida, each producing many thousand boxes each season. The oranges are shipped and sold according to size, and there are usually four grades called Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

To sort all these millions of oranges would be a very long and tedious job if it were done by hand, and they would be imperfectly sorted, to, for one could not judge by the eye alone exactly what the size of the orange is, and many would go into the wrong boxes.

But to overcome all this difficulty the orange growers use a simple device called an orange sorter. It is merely a long inclined trough, with different sized holes cut in the bottom. Under the holes are placed boxes. A basket of oranges is brought in and thrown into the upper end of the trough, which is just wide enough to allow them to roll down in single file one after another.

As they run by the first hole, which is very small, all the little ones drop through into another box, and so on by two more holes, which leaves only the largest ones in the trough. These roll out to the lower end, and are caught in a basket placed there to catch them.

All the men have to do is to go round and put new boxes in place when the old ones get full. There are many different kinds of sorters, but they all work on this same principle.

Mr. J. G. Anderson

Of Scotdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn. Vols., says, as a result of war service he

Suffered Every Minute

From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate **seemed like lead.** Sleep was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion, prevent headache.

A Racking Cough

Cured by **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a **catarrh, soreness of the lungs,** accompanied by an aggravating **cough,** I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning **greatly refreshed** and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

☆ An important point of merit. ☆

Milk Granules

Is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley flour, and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

It is a scientific fact that infants under seven months of age cannot digest starchy foods.

Don't accept a substitute.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

is unequalled

In Flavor,
Nutrition,
and Digestibility.

The Best Tonic is

STAMINAL

because

The moment the tonic does its good work it carries with it a food to answer—so the effect of the tonic.

Can any combination be more happy?

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS Manager

Notice---Municipal Act, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the premises known as "The Wilson" Hotel, situate on Lot 421 Yates street, in the City of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 8th November, 1893.

WILLIAM KELDAY TULLOCH.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Office: 90 Johnson St.

Hanna & Taylor

Successors to Lockhart & Co.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
123 Government Street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. o19-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
Assignees.

Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on the 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Oct6-tf Assignees.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a ratification of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A.D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY,
JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

o9-1m

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or over Navigable Waters," chapter 92, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, that John Taylor, of Victoria, British Columbia, intends to apply to the Governor-General in Council, for his approval of certain works and improvements to be constructed, made and done by the said John Taylor in and about Rock Bay in the harbor of the said city of Victoria, B.C., and that in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, deposited plans of the proposed works and improvements and a description of the proposed site of the same, with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar-General of Titles at the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria in the said Province.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the said John Taylor.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1893.

n15-1m

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON A West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LIMDRAY, 86 Third street, Victoria. n9tf

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.
(Mention this paper.)

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and spongings.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, previously considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $50 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.
se20

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE

Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO

MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Real Estate.

Lots 120x50, $125 per lot, good land.
One acre blocks, $250 per acre, good land.
Five acre blocks, $100 per acre, close to the Station on good and level land.
Lots, $50 per lot.
Thirty acres (11 acres bottom land cleared) with fine water front, splendid investment, $100 per acre.
One hundred acres, only $25 per acre.
Good farm, sale or lease.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE

Re A. J. SMITH ESTATE.

I am instructed to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on the premises on

Tuesday Nov. 21st at 10:30 a.m.

Lot 1299, Erie street, James Bay, saw mill. Also without reserve the valuable saw mill plant together with sashes, doors, nails, engines and boilers; engine, 25 H. P.; boiler, 30 H.P.; now in the mill with a quantity of building material.

Terms, cash, or offered endorsed paper.
For further particulars apply to

W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

List of Auction Sales

—BY—

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO'Y

Real Estate, Furniture, Farm Stock and General Auctioneers and Valuators, Leading Auctioneers in B.C.

Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 15th and 16th at 1 o'clock sharp.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE, fittings, fixtures, etc., of the Colonial Metropole Hotel, Johnson street, about 100 rooms.

Friday, Nov. 17th, at 11 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE, tools, etc., of H. G. Downer, plumber and gasfitter, by order of assignees; consisting of closets and fittings, brass goods, sheet lead, lead piping, drawn traps, iron piping and fittings, etc., on the premises, Yates street.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 22nd and 23rd, noon.

COSTLY JAPANESE ART GOODS, SILKS, satins, ivories, bronzes, etc., by order of Mr. T. S. Futcher, the well known dealer, at our rooms.

Monday, Nov. 27th, at 11 a.m.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE by order of mortagees, re Joseph and Rosalie Phoenix.

DATE NOT YET FIXED.

WELL KEPT FURNITURE AND EFFECTS at our sale rooms.

DATE NOT YET FIXED.

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS, BEING second portion of Colonial Metropole Hotel, at our rooms.

Auctioneer's office and salesroom, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue, and City Market, Victoria, B. C.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

Origin of the Arab Steed.

The origin of the best strain of Arabian blood has been related by some romancer. While Mohammed was fighting his way to greatness he was once compelled to lead his corps of 20,000 cavalry for three days without a drop of water. At last from a hill top they descried the silver streak of a distant river. Mohammed ordered his trumpeter to blow the call to dismount and loose the horses. The poor brutes, starving for water, at once sprang into a mad gallop towards the longed-for goal. No sooner loosened than came the alarm—false, as it happened—of a sudden ambush. "To horse" was blown, and repeated by a hundred bugles. But the demand was too great; the parched throats were not to be refused; the stampede grew wilder and wilder as the 20,000 steeds pushed desperately for the river banks.

Of all the frantic crowd but five mares responded to the call. To these duty was higher than suffering. They turned in their tracks, came bravely back, pleading in their eyes and anguish in their sunken flanks, and stood before the prophet. Love for their master and a sense of obedience had conquered their distress, but their bloodshot eyes told of a fearful torment—the more pathetic for their dumbness.

The danger was over; the faithful mares were at once released; but Mohammed selected these five for his own use; and they were the dams of one of the greatest races of the desert. From them have sprung the best of Arabian steeds. It can, however, scarcely be claimed that the average horse of the Orient comes up to this ideal. He must have been bred from the 19,995.—Col. T. A. Dodge, United States Army, in Harper's Magazine.

Life is Misery.

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills.

DECLARES FOR FREEDOM.

Rev. Principal Grant's Second Letter on the Policy for Canada.

RESTRICTING SHACKLES SHOULD BE REMOVED

Trade Relations With Great Britain and the States—Our Tariff Discourages Industry—Plea for Imperial Unity.

I have pointed out that the first plank of a true national policy is to stop wasting good money. What is the second great plank? To give the people of Canada freedom to make the most of themselves, their country and its resources. They are deprived of that freedom on the pleas that it is necessary to raise the revenue and to foster certain native industries. Of course a revenue must be raised, though, as I have shown, not quite so large a one as we have been spending. Lines along which there might be effected a saving of a few millions a year have been indicated, while something much more important than money would be saved at the same time. But there are two ways of raising a revenue, as John Bright once, by means of a very happy illustration, pointed out. You may clap a load of a hundred pounds weight on a soldier's back, and he marches along without feeling it very much, but if you hang five or six pounds around each of his ankles, his knees, his arms, his hands, his ears, and an extra ounce or two from his lips, his nose and his eyelashes, you will get very poor marching or fighting from him. Mr. Bright congratulated the then chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, on having adjusted the taxpayer's load on his back, but he complained that the load was left as big as it was before. That was unavoidable, because Britons have to pay interest on a national debt gradually accumulated in building up an empire and defending the liberties of the world, and on an army and navy that in the eyes of the grand old Quaker, was simply "a gigantic system of out-door relief for the aristocracy," but that seems to ordinary people rather necessary in existing circumstances. Our load is not quite so big proportionately to our numbers, but it is badly adjusted, and it galls, worries, impedes and impoverishes us to an altogether unnecessary extent, and none the less when we are told that that is all a delusion, and that we would not know of the existence of customs houses if they were not occasionally pointed out to us. I have before me two volumes at the present moment, and they give suggestive object lessons. The first is the "Statesman's record for Canada." In "Appendix A" is to be found a list of the articles—most of them taxed at various rates—mentioned in our tariff. The list extends over 77 solid pages, and as one reads his marvel is stirred at the completeness with which it covers the field of industry. We cease to wonder that the ordinary official concludes that nobody and no thing should be allowed entry into Canada free, whether Chinaman or Chinawoman, Scotch heather or an old book. The second volume is "Whittaker's Almanac," and it gives the customs tariffs of Great Britain. The list extends over less than half a page, and includes chiefly tobacco and drinks, such as beer, wine, spirits, cocoa, coffees and tea. Exchange in everything else is free to the world, yet Britain raises a revenue of over two hundred and twenty millions of dollars from customs and excise. I do not say that we could reduce our list to the scanty proportions that the mother country rejoices in, but certainly it could be vastly reduced to the profit and comfort of the Canadian people. There is scarcely a page of our 77 from which illustrations could not be drawn to show that our tariff discourages industry, or that it is constructed not so much in the general interest as in that of some particular person or company that has managed to get the ear of the Finance Minister. If, for instance, there is one kind of vessel the building of which we ought to encourage more than another, it is the barge or ship constructed of wood, for a great part of Canada is still covered with forest, and to convert that raw material into instruments of trade ought to be considered by every common-sense policy; but, strange to say, if we propose to build a steel vessel we are allowed to import all the materials free, whereas if we build a wooden one all the iron that goes into her has to pay a heavy duty, amounting, experts say, to 50 per cent., when everything is taken into consideration. Surely some perverse deity presided over such provisions. Is it wonderful that the building of wooden walls has not been going on very merrily of late? There is a provision for getting part of the duty returned as drawback, but it amounts to so little and there is so much trouble to get it that vessel builders declare it to be not worth considering. In connection with the tariff on iron, a curious instance of care for a special interest may be cited. The list says that plate of iron and steel is to be taxed 30 per cent. Then it says that plate of iron or steel not less than 30 inches wide, etc., pays only 12 1-2 per cent. One of our captains of industry imported plate 24 inches wide and had to pay 30 per cent. He called attention to the undeniable fact that the distinction in the tariff is founded on no principle, and is purely arbitrary, but in vain. No doubt the 30-inch interest had lobbied for itself, and his only hope lay in lobbying. He would not lobby, and therefore had to pay. Such legislation raises a good many questions with thinking men. Bad faith need not be suspected on the part of the government. The fact is that there are few persons in Canada who understand finance. Little thought is, therefore, given in constructing the tariff, to what should be the great question—"How will this tax or system of taxation, affect the general prosperity of the people?" The tariff is constructed on the rule of thumb principle. One interest pleads its peculiar case and it gets a tax put on in its favor. That hurts another interest directly, and perhaps a million of people indirectly. The interest that has been directly affected goes to Ottawa and demands relief by some counterbalancing tax. Of course it gets it, for there is no one to speak for the silent multitude on whose back the ever-accumulating burden is rolled. In Britain there are statesmen and writers who have studied finance down to the ground. Mr. Gladstone is unequalled in this respect among statesmen, not only for knowledge, but for unrivalled powers of exposition. Mr. Goschen, on the front bench of the opposition, is his equal so far as knowledge is concerned. Then, there are men like Mr. Giffen, at the board of trade, whose conclusions are accepted as oracles. Whom have we in our house? Except Sir Richard Cartwright, not one that I know of; and, unfortunately Sir Richard overloads his speeches with details, instead of massing his facts and showing their general relation to life, and—provoked by the indifference of the house and the country—he sometimes apparently allows his temper to get the better of him, and lets out a little of the contempt he feels. It is a great pity, for it makes people think him ill-tempered. Still more unfortunately, Sir Richard apparently still clings to the rotten plank of unrestricted reciprocity—restricted to one country; and men dread his strong will, though they acknowledge that such a quality is valuable when a man is right. With ignorance at the helm, we have drifted into a more and more complicated tariff. Each addition leads to a demand for more, on the principle on which a toper's throat demands more brandy as the proper relief for thirst. One of the minor evils of a swollen tariff to which I might have referred in my former communication, is the great increase it necessitates in the custom house staff. There is as much time, trouble and expense connected with making an entry for a cent's worth of heather as for a thousand dollars' worth of silk or cotton, and far more in connection with a box of books than there is with a carload of corn or a shipload of wool, not to speak of the loss of time, temper, and money to the unfortunate importer. Merchants get to be treated as slaves and criminals. Smuggling ceases to be thought wrong, and is cultivated as a profession or as a fine art. Patronage at the disposal of the government increases, and it again is used to fetter the freedom of constituencies, and so debauch them still further.

This is the condition in which we find ourselves. What remedies are proposed? One side advocates the old policy, admitting perhaps, that a little "less brandy" is needed now. The other side advocates a tariff for revenue, with special consideration for Britain and the United States. Neither proposal seems to me quite frank, nor the best conceivable, though the government must at any rate define its position when the House meets. Why should Britain and the States be bracketed together, as if entitled alike to special mention and special consideration? The first is a free trade, the second a protectionist country. Now, while it is easy to increase business with a free trade country, because the matter is wholly in our own hands, and because monopolies cannot exist where competitors can come in from other countries and cut under, it is impossible to make a general treaty with a protectionist country, save by discriminating against free trade countries. For professed free traders to do anything like that ought to be impossible. Again, rational policy must aim at arranging the cheapest and most perfect system of exchange between our producers and their customers. Are the mass of those customers to be found in the United States or in the United Kingdom? Clearly in the latter, for, as long as the great fertile plains to the south of Canada raise more than enough for their population, and everyone that has ever seen them knows that will be for a long time to come, their inhabitants must be exporters, and can be but indifferent customers. The surplus to be sold makes the price for the lot, and the market for this surplus is Europe, and, chiefly, in the United Kingdom. Again, we are politically united with Britain, but we are no more politically united with the States than with France and Germany. To discriminate between these rival countries would be offensive; whereas, it would be recognized as quite proper if we announced as our ultimate goal, "Free trade under the flag, with a common tariff on specified articles against the world."

When, then, Britain and the States are bracketed together on the same plank, it looks as if there were still men in the country who had not escaped the C. U. or U. R. delusion. The suspicion that they are still in bondage will be fatal to them as politicians. Both on commercial and political grounds our policy is to encourage trade with the only country whose markets are always open to us, and always hungry, whose trade policy is steady, and in the prosperity of whose people we are most interested, because they are our fellow subjects, and ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in those supreme crises which at times all nations are called upon to face. This policy is in our immediate and our ultimate interest. It might be put on commercial grounds solely. But it is surely none the less attractive because a proper sentiment for Britain is gratified at the same time. When it is seen to be bound up with our national aims and development it becomes imperative.

There are, however, some people in Canada who are more American than the Americans, and, whenever a British or a Canadian policy is propounded, they assume that the proposer is hostile to the States. I consider it expedient, therefore, to turn aside at this point from the special question of the tariff to the general question of the right attitude of Canada to the United Kingdom and the United States.

Canada has been part of the British Empire since 1763. We have evolved gradually from lower to higher stages of political life, until our self-government is well nigh complete. We have worked out a constitution better than that of the mother country or the States, and I see no reason why the evolution should not go on to our still greater advantage without any breach of imperial unity. Separation would be all loss and no gain to both the mother country and Canada. The British Empire is the greatest instrument on earth for the promotion of peace, justice and commercial freedom, and I have no use, politically, for the man who would lessen the weight or dull the edge of that instrument; while, so far as Canada is concerned, only through union with the mother country can its national life be freely developed. The treatment of countries like Mexico, San Domingo and Chile by the States shows that; not to refer to the little unpleasantness that we ourselves have had or been threatened with at different times, and which, in the interest of good neighborhood, we desire to forget. This being my position, you can see that I can have no sympathy with statesmen who talk of separation as likely to take place 20, 50 or 100 years hence. We shall be stronger then, but not relatively stronger, if the United States, China and Russia keep united. The British Empire is likely to be as much needed then as now. To say "we are loyal to the Empire because at present we need it, but as soon as we can dispense with it we shall do so," is not a policy that will bear to be stated. Besides, is it wise to suggest revolutionary changes? Change along the line of our historical evolution is constantly being called for and is silently taking place all the time. No wise man will venture to predict the exact form or the extent it may take. But secession is not such a change. Speculations by politicians about what may be our duty in the 21st century can do no good and may do harm. Such speculations are wholly unnecessary, and may safely be left to young men's debating societies. To say that a public man or a public official has a right to advocate the breaking up of the Empire to which he belongs, or even to advocate that Canada should throw its constitution into the fire and blot itself from the map of the world because he has the right to advocate a closer union of the different parts of that empire, is to manifest a lack of political instinct and almost a lack of common sense.

So much for our attitude towards Great Britain. Towards the States our attitude cannot possibly be the same, simply because the relationship is different. It is a great country, endowed by God with every conceivable kind of resource, and, as regards the people, it is enough to say that they are of substantially the same stock as ourselves. Respect them, admire them, imitate them, like them, look forward to a reunion in the future of the English-speaking race—that is all right. But just as they are not going to break up their own union in order to bring about any theoretic reunion, so neither are we. To break up our own empire in order to demonstrate our affection for another, or in order to gain some fancied commercial advantage, may be wisdom to parish politicians, but it is not the kind of wisdom that a self-respecting people will ever endorse. All right-thinking Canadians desire the closest possible relationship of commerce and friendship with the great republic, and it is enough to say if these now are not what they should be the fault is not ours. We are willing to trade with them, but they will neither trade freely with us in natural products nor with our mother country in manufactured products. Every overture for closer relationship has come from us and every overture has been repulsed, as decidedly when Mr. Mackenzie was premier as when Sir John Macdonald was premier of Canada. We have made too many overtures. We have shown too great anxiety. We have thereby defeated our own object, for we have led them to wrong conclusions with regard to our necessities and to our spirit. No one respects a man who does not respect himself, and a man who has dealings with a richer neighbor has to be the more careful of the two in this regard. Canadians must preserve their self-respect jealously, just because their neighbors—on account of their own bigness—are wonderfully ignorant of Canada and just a little apt to regard it as the rich are apt to regard the poor. Further overtures from us are a waste of time, energy, dignity and money, and they simply delay the coming of an era of improved commercial relations. That will come only with the sure growth of free trade sentiment in the United States. I look forward to a happy reunion of our race with as much longing as Dr. Goldwin Smith, but to begin it with a second disruption is out of the question, and premature attempts from our side will defeat or delay the object we have at heart. In the meantime we have our own problems to solve and they have theirs. Let each country attend to its own work and it will be all the better for both of us. So far as tariffs are concerned, let both countries regard their own interests. Protestations of special affection when we are doing business excite only laughter or contempt.

Our commercial policy then is to encourage trade with Britain, the only country whose markets are open to us, and to buy as cheaply as possible from other countries whatsoever we must get from them. What this means in detail and what would be the advantages and probable results of the policy shall be the subject of my next communication.

Kingston, Nov. 2. G. M. GRANT.

Literary Men's Natures.

An incident in the careers of two notable French writers, Jules Sandeau and Balzac, is related in an article in the Pall Mall Magazine for November. Balzac and Sandeau lived on terms of the most perfect intimacy together in the old days when they were both richer in good spirits and youth than in cash. One day Balzac came to Sandeau and said, "Mon cher, I must have 20 francs—a louis. Find it for me. I'm going into society to-night, and cannot go with my pocket quite empty. So pray do something, no matter what, but get me one louis." Poor young Sandeau happened to be the happy possessor at the time of a certain great coat, or rather mantle, such as was worn then, of which he was very proud; and now, regardless of the fact that this was his only outer garment, and that it was midwinter, he slipped out with it on, and came back without it in a few minutes, and handed a louis to Balzac, who noticed nothing but took the money and departed. A few days later the author of "La Comedie Humaine" came back and said "Lend me your great coat." Sandeau shook his head. "I cannot, mon ami," he replied. Then Balzac burst out into a torrent of abuse, upbraiding his poor young friend for his selfishness in refusing to render so paltry a service; and then, suddenly pausing, he noticed Sandeau's silence, saw the tears standing in his young friend's eyes, though a smile was on his lips, and in a moment the truth flashed upon him, and bursting into tears himself, he caught the young Limousin in his arms and embraced him, sobbing, "I see it all! Oh, what a brute I am! Will you forgive me?"

Want Cleveland Ousted.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—In leading editorials on the Hawaiian situation this morning both the Examiner (Democrat) and the Chronicle (Republican) call for the impeachment of President Cleveland. "If while congress was in session," the former says, "he scorned to consult it and sent his herald to Honolulu to declare war between the United States and the provisional government of the islands, whose regularly commissioned minister had been officially represented at Washington, then Grover Cleveland should be impeached and ousted from the presidency."

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Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
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Eye Water Formula by late Sir Henry Marsh, Her Majesty's physician, better than any eye-glass; sure cure. Price, 25 cents.

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NOTICE

An ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Canadian Packing Co., Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the company, 64 Yates street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 14th November, at 4 o'clock p.m.

FRED J. CLAXTON,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., November 4th, 1893. td

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a renewal of the license held by me to sell wine and beer, in the Balmoral Restaurant, on Douglas street, situated between View and Fort streets.

F. W. GARLAND.
Victoria, B.C., Nov. 14. n14-td

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Keen, bright and brainy men and women wanted everywhere to take orders for 'SHEPP'S WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHED.' Only book of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition; Authorized by the Exposition Management; Official certificate accompanies each volume. Bonanza for workers; drop everything and handle it; you will make money fast; books ready; credit given; big commissions; illustrated circulars, terms, FREE. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa. o16-eod-20t

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to William Joseph Phillips of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street in the said city of Victoria.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1893.

ROBERT DUDGEON,
HARRY BRICE.
Nov8-1m

Notice---Municipal Act, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the premises known as Duck's Building, situate on Lots numbers 159 A and 160 A, Block 2, Broad Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria 10th November, 1893.
n10 M. C. BROWN.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a renewal of the license held by me to sell wine, beer and spirituous liquors in the Hotel Victoria, corner of Government and Johnson streets, Victoria, B.C.

P. T. PATTON.
Victoria, Nov. 10, 1893. td

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at the next sitting, to be held on Wednesday, the 13th day of December, 1893, for a renewal of the license granted to me for the sale of wine, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Janion Hotel, situate upon the west side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1893.
n10-13d JOHN TURNER.

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No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By The Duchess.
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

VETERINARY.

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THOMAS HOOPER
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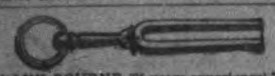
JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chickering's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Beamer, Five Sister Block. 24



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SOCIETIES.

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Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, jal3 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy19 G. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

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No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy22 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, R.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SEWTERTON, jy27 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend.
E. PERDINELL, oct9 E. of R. & S.

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In the Funniest of All Plays

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A Great Company. Grand Scenery.
180 Laughs in 180 Minutes.

Seats $1.00, 75c. and 50c., now on sale at Jamieson's. no13-tf

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Saturday Next, 18th Inst.

AT 2:30 P.M.

By kind permission of Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, C.B., the band of the flagship will play selections during the afternoon. There will also be a short musical programme, and afternoon tea.

Admission, including refreshments, 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—General servant. Apply 51 Work street, Rock Bay. n15-3t

WANTED—General servant at 122 Pandora street. n15-3t

WANTED—General servant at 175 Chatham street. n15-3t

WANTED—At once first class coat hand, none other need apply. John McCallum, The Fashionable Tailor, 42 Broad St. n15-2

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman to do general housework. Apply between 10 and 12 a.m. at 120 Blanchard street. n14-tf

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—By 3 gentlemen, within 15 minutes walk of the P.O. Write stating terms, &c., to "Board," P.O. Box 236. References exchanged. n14-td

FOR SALE—A cheap improved farm, 160 acres, on the Kokshish river, near McPherson's Station. Price reduced to $1,250. A. W. MORE & CO., 70 Douglas St.

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FOR SALE—A sporting outfit including a best Bigby 12 bore hammerless gun; red setters. Address F. P., Times office. n14-3

FURNISHED front room to-let, with hot and cold water. Apply 35 Michigan street. n11-6t

WANTED—Furnished cottage, five or six rooms, vicinity Fort and Vancouver; only two in family; state price. Box Q. R., Times office. n10-tf

FOR SALE—A few thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for breeding purposes. Write for prices. J. D. Bryant, Young P. O., B. C. n10-2m-d&w

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

PRACTICAL NAVIGATION TAUGHT by Captain J. Nickells. Terms, etc., on application at E. & N. R.R. boat house. Nov. 1-1m.

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 50cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o14

FOR SALE—Lot No. 1218 in the city of Victoria, B. C., with house thereon numbered 34 Collinson street. Apply to Belyea & Gregory, or J. C. Prevost. o27-1m

FOR SALE—Two lots in Victoria West. Enquire at Half Way House. o14-1m

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. o27-tf

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accommodation for a married couple, at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. o27-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
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A Fine Lot of

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Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus,
Snow Drops, Narcissus,
And Many Other Bulbs.

Funeral Designs and Cut Flowers on reasonable terms.
WM. DOODS, FLORIST,
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On and after November 1st
G. D. McMARTIN'S BARBER SHOP
Will be removed from Douglas street to 57 Yates street, near Broad. The new shop will be fitted in first-class style, baths in connection; everything new; competent workmen.
CENTRAL SHAVING PALORS.
G. D. McMARTIN,
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At Russell & McDonald's,
toys and fancy goods.

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The Daily Times.

THE OTTAWA MYSTERY.

The other day some of the gentlemen from Ottawa held a tariff conference with Leeds county farmers at Gananoque. It so happened that several of those examined were also members of the party taken by George Taylor, M.P., to visit New York state some time ago, and they gave such evidence as led the Empire into the following strain of moralizing:

"On this side of the line the land is more intelligently tilled, the stock is better, the product in dairy and in field better, and it commands a price a trifle higher in more than one line than the American product, not only at home but abroad, and therefore the deduction may be truthfully made that Canada offers better returns for agricultural pursuits than the States does. The experience of all the delegates who went to New York state was the same. They had heard from the advocates of annexation and national disintegration that the only salvation for Canada lies in union with the people to the south, and that if union did not take place the next best thing was free interchange of commodities between the two countries. To gather light on the subject Mr. Taylor sent the delegation out to inquire and report, and not only did Mr. Grey, but the other members, bring in a verdict highly favorable to Canada.

"There is no reciprocity, or annexation, or radical tariff reform in Leeds, and the report of the conference of the government with the farmers of that county must have a marked effect upon opinion elsewhere. The Empire has published a full report of the proceedings of the Gananoque conference, and no unprejudiced man can read that without being impressed with the facts brought out. The entire testimony, which is incontrovertible, was strongly in favor of our own land, and clinched the argument that the Canadians are as prosperous a people as are in the whole world. It was by far the most interesting conference which has yet been held, not excepting the meeting with the Niagara fruit growers, when reciprocity in fruit was entirely contemned, and it should be read by all who wish to know how strong Canada's position really is."

If we put any faith in the Leeds farmers' evidence as interpreted by the Empire we must conclude that neither reciprocity with the states nor tariff reform is wanted in Canada. Yet the ministers say they are anxious to establish reciprocity in natural products, and they are tramping up and down the country to find out what is needed in the way of tariff reform. If the country is doing so well under the present conditions, why should there be any proposal for a change? Why not tell the people they are enjoying a full measure of prosperity, refuse to undertake any alteration, and be done with it? It is to be supposed, in all charity, the Empire does not see how neatly it is exposing the government's hypocrisy.

MEAN SPIRITED AS USUAL.

When the Vancouver organ of the Davie government is worsted in fair argument it never hesitates to adopt the tactics of those who use the sandbag and the stiletto. Witness the following extract from its editorial columns:

"The Victoria Times favors unbridled license for the press, the World does not—that is just where we disagree. We are as great sticklers for the freedom of the newspaper as our contemporary, but there is a limit even to that. Should that be transgressed, punishment, swift and sure, must naturally follow. In this very case of the Columbian, it is conceded that the attack made by it upon the private bills committee of the house was shameful and a disgrace to the profession. Perhaps the Times will tell us how such unwarranted abuse could have been resented unless by proceedings for contempt against those guilty of it? But then our neighbor across the stormy gulf is hardly a judge. Upon frequent occasions it has had to pay dearly for its unbridled license. Its numerous libel suits have not been the best investments, and it could as little be deemed an authority on the ethics of the profession as the thief of many convictions would be on common honesty."

The spirit of the cowardly sandbagger is in this quite apparent, but fortunately the World has mistaken its own jackass hoof for a deadly weapon—not an unusual occurrence with it, we must say. There can be nothing gained by falsely asserting that the Times "favors unbridled license for the press," since the World's own readers know that the statement is utterly foundationless. The World cannot reproduce from the columns of the Times one word or phrase to justify its assertion. Then as to the malicious taunt regarding libel suits, the Times has only to say that in every case where a suit has gone against it the verdict was the reward for doing the public a service. The Times is not the first paper—nor will it likely be the last—to find itself the victim of prejudice while attacking public abuses and political rottenness. That is a very common experience, but we dare say it is an experience with which the World will never meet, since its feelings do not prompt it to attack abuses. Then the fact must be noted that for every libel suit the Times has unsuccessfully fought in the course of its service to the public, the World has been obliged to offer an humble apology to some victim of its own "unbridled license." It is better to be unjustly punished for ventilating abuses than to beg for pardon for committing an indefensible act in the libel line. Apart from all this, it will at once strike the reader that the World has supplied the answer to its own foolishness. If it were true that the Times had been frequently punished in the courts for "unbridled license," the conclusion would be obvious that the courts furnish quite sufficient protection for any person wronged by the utterances of a newspaper. The same conclusion would follow from the World's experience in so frequently finding an apology and retraction preferable to an appearance in court. Therefore there can be no argument in favor of judges and legislators having power to make complaints of libel and then try the complaints themselves, while against this special privilege there is a powerful argument furnished by the injustice done in such cases as those of Ellis and the Kennedys. If the World were not so blinded by a partizan spirit it would realize that in this matter it is fighting against enlightened public opinion. That is a losing fight, even though it secures reward in the doubtful patronage of the Davie government.

A REMEDY NEEDED.

The block in the admiralty court caused by the illness of Chief Justice Begbie should never have been possible. Surely it is not necessary to have admiralty court jurisdiction confined to one judge, who may at any time be prevented by illness or accident from hearing cases. It is not fair to compel vessels to wait in port for the decision of suits brought against them, and it is the duty of the Dominion government to find a remedy for this state of affairs as promptly as possible. The present trouble is but another evidence of the Ottawa government's incapacity in dealing with public affairs.

The following appeared in an eastern contemporary while Editor Ellis was yet in jail: "Life in Fredericton prison is being made reasonably pleasant for Mr. Ellis, the editor who holds the New Brunswick judges in contempt. The room is decorated with flowers, the prisoner is frequently visited and occasionally serenaded. A few evenings ago Mr. Ellis celebrated in jail the twenty-ninth anniversary of his wedding. The Lieut.-Governor has called upon him and a Masonic lodge has visited him in a body. Frequently large parties take the trip from St. John to Fredericton to see the imprisoned editor. One of these presented him with a humorous poem. Besides this, a fund is being raised to pay the fine and costs, which amount to about $3,000. The St. John Globe, Mr. Ellis' paper, intimates that the time is passing very pleasantly. When Mr. Ellis emerges from jail he will have reason to be better pleased than the judges who sent him there." To talk of "punishment" in either the Ellis or the Kennedy case is utterly foolish. Those who unjustly employed their tyrannical powers have been the real recipients of punishment in each case.

The Hamilton Spectator and other Canadian papers follow the Republicans in declaring that the result of the recent elections in the States was a victory for protection as against free trade. As the people of the United States just a year ago placed the Democrats in power to secure tariff reform, and as the Democrats have not yet had time to reform the tariff, it is difficult to see how the protectionist conclusion is reached. And if the conclusion were correct it is hard to see why any Canadian paper should rejoice in it.

The Whiteway government seems to have secured a victory in Newfoundland by promising all sorts of expenditure on public works if returned to power. Sir William and his colleagues have evidently been taking note of the success which followed the adoption of this method by the government of the Dominion. Great is the power of public plunder.

Marine.

The tug Active took the bark Templar to Vancouver yesterday.

The British ship Benmore is on berth in Liverpool with orders to sail early in December for Victoria and Vancouver; R. P. Rithet & Co., consignees.

A registered letter that was received at the Portland, Me., postoffice the other day bore a stamp of the $4 denomination. It would have gone for the usual 10 cents fee and postage. The stamp collecting fad was suggested as an explanation, the stamp that had been used being regarded by enthusiasts as more valuable than an uncancelled one.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Postmaster Meecham, of Belleville, is 86 years old and has been forty-six years in office.

There are 34 doctors practising in Kingston, which has a population of about 20,000.

Oliver, Coate & Co., a prominent Toronto auction and real estate brokerage firm, has assigned.

The Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway Company commenced active operations on the road last week just east of Hamilton.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's earnings for the week ending Nov. 4th, 1893, were $469,474; same week in 1892, $427,006; increase, 1893, $42,468.

The Rev. A. A. Cameron, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church, Ottawa, has accepted a call to Calvary Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The earnings of the Toronto street railway during October were $72,270, the city's share being $5,781. For October last year the city's share was $5,219.

Mrs. Mark Sutton, an old resident of Erin, was found dead in a cistern at her home last night. The trap door was open and the deceased had evidently fallen through in the darkness.

In the Toronto police court Norman Calder was found guilty of bigamy and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. Calder gave it as his reason for marrying a second time that he had lived unhappily with his first wife.

The executive board of the Patrons of Industry is in session in Toronto. According to members, the board of Patrons have determined to make themselves felt in the coming general elections, it being their intention to nominate candidates for every constituency for both the Ontario and Dominion houses.

At the Toronto assizes John French was charged with feloniously wounding his wife. A feature of the case was that under the new code both the prisoner and his wife were allowed to testify. The woman swore most positively her husband was innocent and that the evidence given by her against him previously was false. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

It is understood that the writs for the general provincial election in Prince Edward Island will be issued next week.

Almost all of Tuesday's sitting of the Quebec legislature was occupied on the motion of Cook (Ministerial): "That in the opinion of this house the reasons for an upper chamber of the legislative council no longer exist, and that the same should be abolished." Party lines were entirely obliterated in the vote, and the house decided in favor of the maintenance of the council by a majority of six.

The Appeal in the Ellis Case.

The manner in which Mr. Ellis was deprived of his appeal is a matter worthy of some public attention. The supreme court of Canada in the Ellis case apparently decided that there can be no appeal in a contempt case until sentence is pronounced, because until sentence is pronounced there is no final judgment. This seems to have been the reporter's understanding of the decision in this case, for his head note of it is as follows:

"Contempt of court is a criminal proceeding, and unless it comes within sec. 69 of the sup. court act an appeal does not lie to this court from a judgment in proceedings therefor.

"In proceedings for contempt of court by attachment until sentence is pronounced there is no final judgment from which an appeal could be brought."

The logical meaning of this decision would seem to be that as the sentence or penalty is the essence of the judgment in cases of contempt, an appeal where there is no sentence would be illogical and absurd. Mr. Weldon relies on his judgment as to the proper time to ask for an appeal, but before the sentence was pronounced to give notice to the court of his intention to appeal. The following is a report of the proceedings just before Mr. Ellis was sentenced:

The chief justice asked Mr. Weldon, counsel for Mr. Ellis, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Mr. Weldon replied that he had not, except that he again wished to inform the court that after sentence was pronounced he would ask for a stay of the execution of the sentence until an opportunity might be afforded to Mr. Ellis of appealing to her majesty. The chief justice then called upon Mr. Ellis and asked him if he had anything to say why the sentence should not be pronounced against him. Mr. Ellis replied that he did not desire to say anything here. The chief justice then proceeded to pass sentence.

Mr. Weldon then moved for a stay of execution pending an appeal to the judicial committee. Mr. Currey was heard contra.

Allen, C.J.: We think the court has no power to stay execution after sentence is pronounced. If the application had been made before sentence he had no doubt that it would have been granted.

Mr. Weldon contended that now was the proper time to make the application. No authority could be found where an appeal had been taken before sentence was pronounced, as the sentence was the final judgment. He referred to several similar cases where an appeal had been taken after sentence.

Allen, C.J.: But in none of the cases was execution suspended, except when there was express statutory authority. We regret that we have no power to comply with your request.

If the chief justice was of the opinion that no appeal could be allowed after sentence he should have so informed Mr. Weldon when the latter informed the court of his intention to appeal. The effect of the judge's silence was to deprive him of his appeal altogether, leaving him no other resource but to submit to the fine and imprisonment imposed upon him. It is remarkable that so fair-minded a man as Sir John C. Allen did not see how the case of Mr. Ellis was prejudiced by his silence. It is clear enough that the judgment of the supreme court of Canada was right in respect to the question of appeal in contempt cases and that that of the supreme court of New Brunswick was wrong.—St. John Telegraph.

Roman Doctors.

Oculists were in bad repute in Martial's time. "The blear-eyed Hylas," he says, in a satire, "would have paid you sixpence, O Quintus; one eye is gone, he will still pay you three-pence; make haste and take it, brief is your chance, when he is blind he will pay you nothing." Pliny tells us the income the most fashionable physicians made. Some had an income of 250,000 sesterces, about two thousand pounds.

Quintus Sherinlus condescended to take 500,000 sesterces from the Emperor. He could have made 100,000 more by private practice; and he and his brother left a fortune of nearly a quarter of a million of our money. Galen's fee for curing the wife of the Consul Boethius was about four hundred pounds; and Manlius Cornutus, according to Pliny, paid two thousand pounds for the cure of a skin disease.

A modern writer, however, does not think the average physician made more than enough to keep himself. The stages of the medical profession was fairly well defined in Rome. There were district medical officers, who were allowed to practise, but had to attend the poor gratuitously. Imperial physicians, archiatri palatini, were the prototypes of the "physician extraordinary."—The Spectator.

The Balance of Power.

The visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon brings again into prominence, says the London Law Journal, the problem of the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean. The principle adopted as a part of the public law of Europe, and embodied in successive treaties, that the balance of power in the Mediterranean requires that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles should be closed to ships of war, is the sole legal barrier which exists to prevent the junction of the Russian Black sea fleet with the Russian ships of the Mediterranean.

The rule closing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to ships of war was, in its origin, a municipal regulation of the sultan of Turkey, dating from the time when the Black sea was a Turkish lake. Its justification was ascribed to the fact that it provided for the security of a sea which admittedly was part of Turkish territorial waters. When, however, Russia acquired by conquest territory on the Black sea, the rule assumed a different character, and its enforcement became a matter of interest to the great powers. By the treaty of London in 1841, between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, France and Turkey, this rule of the closure of the straits to war ships was solemnly sanctioned and became a part of the unwritten law of Europe.

The treaty of Paris of 1856, concluded after the Crimea war, went a step further. The Black sea was neutralized, being closed to vessels of war, while open to the commerce of all nations. The closure of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to war ships was again affirmed. The binding force of treaties, apart from the military power behind them, received a striking illustration by the declaration of Russia in October, 1870, on the fall of the French empire, that the czar would no longer consider himself bound by the treaty of Paris of 1856, and would hold the neutralization of the Black sea at an end. One of the reasons put forward for this disregard of treaty stipulation is instructive in its bearing on the present situation as regards the closure of the straits.

Russia alleged that the invention of ironclads had revolutionized the conditions of naval warfare, and that Russian ports on the Black sea were liable to unforeseen attacks by an enemy forcing his way through the Dardanelles. The treaty of London of 1871 contains the latest regulation of the states of Europe on this subject. The neutralization of the Black sea is abandoned, but the closure of the straits to war ships is maintained, and certain provision is made for the enforcement of the restriction. The following article is substituted for articles 11, 13 and 14 of the treaty of Paris:

"The principle of the closure of the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is maintained, with the right on the part of the sultan of opening the straits in time of peace to the ships of friendly and allied powers in case the Sublime Porte should find it necessary, in order to secure the treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856."

It is obvious that this stipulation is the result of the perception of European diplomatists, warned by the fate of the neutralization of the Black sea, that treaty alone is not sufficient to bind the czar. The great powers distinctly contemplated the necessity of being prepared to protect the neutrality of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by force of arms and beforehand localize the steps that may have to be taken for this purpose.

Aspects of Tennyson.

Many angry things have been said about Carlyle, and not unjustly, on account of these words of his upon Darwin's "Origin of Species":

"Wonderful to me as indicating the capricious stupidity of mankind; never could read a page of it, or waste the least thought upon it."

But among all the workers in pure literature who lived in England at that time, Tennyson and George Eliot were the only two among writers who were prominently before the public who grasped its tremendous human import. Tennyson did not use it as a foundation for artistic work, but his consciousness of the new epoch is always apparent.

Pascal tells us that there are two extremes—"to exclude reason and to admit only reason." Passing to the latter extreme, George Eliot's fine intellect became baffled. Tennyson's became strengthened.

The greatness of Tennyson is seen not merely in the readiness with which he confronted the teaching of science, but also in the temper with which he received it. For at first it is hard indeed for a poet to accept any theory that seems (as the doctrine of evolution at first seemed) to be materialistic. The finer the nature the more cogent it is to be rendered miserable by a materialistic theory of life, as we see in the case of George Eliot. The materialistic cosmogony she received, or thought she received, from the earlier evolutionists acting upon a nature so generous and sympathetic as hers was sure to induce pessimism, but sure to produce a pessimism finer and nobler than the optimism of most other people.—The Nineteenth Century.

W. Gillan, of Brooklyn, a blind man, is a successful checker player. He depends upon the sense of touch and memory of position. The board used by him has the squares used in checkers depressed, but otherwise the pieces do not differ from ordinary. While playing Mr. Gillan moves his fingers over the board touching the pieces nervously, apparently following the position on a mental board, and keeping the black and white separate in memory only.

La Grippe!

London Hospital Cough Cure is a specific for all throat and lung troubles.

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates-Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The Garrison Artillery are talking of a sham battle for Thanksgiving day.

—Samples of new steel plate calendars for 1894 can be seen at J. Johnston & Co.'s.

—The B. C. Ploughing Association will meet on Saturday evening at 8:30 at the Clarence Hotel.

—The creditors of Steward Beale, of H. M. S. Champion, held meetings last night and to-day.

—The Royal Marines and the Victoria Rifle Club will fire the return match at Esquimalt Saturday.

—A social and concert will be given by the I. O. G. T. at Temperance hall, South Saanich, on Nov. 23rd.

—Court Fernwood, I. O. F., gave a social and dance at Spring Ridge Tuesday night; a very pleasant affair.

—Quintard & Packard, electricians, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors. C. H. Stinkles, assignee.

—Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—A championship football match will be played Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill between the Victorias and the Cowichan club.

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur will go to Vancouver probably on Monday, remain several days and receive the men coming from England to join the fleet.

—The white rose degree will be conferred by the Sons of England at their meeting Friday night. A "farewell" will be given Bro. W. C. Burns and Bro. Reeves.

—One of the men engaged by the corporation in removing mud from the streets was to-day driving a horse that could hardly hobble along. It was a clear case for police intervention.

—Rev. E. T. Demby, A. B., B. D., of Wilmington, Del., an eloquent divine of the A. M. E. church, will preach at Temperance Hall, Pandora avenue, on Sunday next, 19th inst., at 8 p. m. The public are cordially invited.

—Louis des Bines, the telegrapher at Jordan river, received a visit on Sunday from four men pulling a large boat, which they offered to sell for $10. He questioned them and they soon left. The boat was probably stolen.

—The delegates who will be appointed by the labor unions to meet the government on the 25th inst. in regard to the labor bureau and statistics will arrive in Victoria a day before that set for the conference. They will then have time to hold a meeting to decide upon the plan of action they will pursue at the conference.

—The Northern Pacific and Seattle & Montana roads have made joint rates on ore and concentrates, released to a valuation not exceeding $100 a ton, from Kingston, Mission, Wardner, Osborne, Burke, Wallace and Mullan to Everett. The rates are: in sacks, via Coeur d'Alene City, $6; in bulk, via De Smet, $7.50.

—Letters have been received in this city from passengers who were on board the Umatilla on her last trip from this port to San Francisco. The trip, they say, was a terrible one. They were in a gale 57 hours, during which their stateroom doors had to be barred. No sooner had they passed the gale than the steamer ran into a fog, which delayed her several hours.

—Representatives of all the labor unions of the province have been invited by the government to attend a meeting to be held on the evening of the 25th inst. in the board of trade rooms to discuss the act creating the bureau of labor and statistics and the board of arbitration and conciliation. The government will bear the actual expenses of the delegates. The meeting will commence at 7:30.

—Charles Dorrick of San Francisco has chartered the whaleback steamer Everett to ply between the sound and San Francisco for a year. The vessel, now under construction at the barge works at Everett, will be pushed to completion and is to be ready for service by the 1st of February. The barge works will start within two weeks. The steamer will be fitted up with accommodation to carry a large number of passengers to the Midwinter Fair.

—Rev. Mr. Coombes lectured on temperance in Temperance Hall before the Good Templars last night. The downward career of a drunkard was illustrated by lime light views. The lecturer dwelt on the evils from the use of liquor and quoted statistics. Mr. Coombes said he had learned that a prominent liquor man would like to debate with him on the question. He accepted the challenge, and the gentleman could himself name the day and place of debate.

—In the police court John Smith was fined $50 for supplying liquor to a klootchman. Default two months.

—The James Bay fire hall has been fitted up and a two-horse hose wagon with 600 feet of hose will be placed there.

—There will be a meeting of those interested in single tax at the Tolmie school house to-night at 8 o'clock. The Douglas street cars run to within a short distance of the school.

—At the meeting of the Victoria & Sidney railway Company this morning the annual election of officers took place, the old officers being all re-elected. No other business was transacted.

—Collector Milne this morning received a telegram from Ottawa that the documents sent by him to Ottawa, which were on the train that plunged into the Fraser river near Sea Bird bluff, have arrived safely.

—The case of Charles Browne, alias Alex. McDonald, charged with larceny, and that of Chuck, a Chinaman, charged with larceny in Cassiar, were up in the provincial police court this afternoon, and were adjourned till Saturday next.

—S. Matson, superintendent of agencies for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, has appointed Henry Croft, M. P. P., agent for Vancouver Island. After December 1st all premiums will be payable at Mr. Croft's office on Government street.

—A very exciting off-hand swimming contest took place at the Leander baths yesterday afternoon between two well-known water athletes. It is believed a matched race for a valuable trophy will grow out of the struggle yesterday. They are both fast, strong swimmers, yet one of the pair did not know how to swim a stroke before the Leander baths were opened. Proprietor Mesher says the bath is a grand success already.

—The members of the Junior Association Football Club have made great preparations for their concert at the Y. M. C. A. hall to-morrow night to raise money for a trip to Nanaimo on Thanksgiving day. The concert programme is as follows: Pianoforte selection, Miss Wilson; song, Ed Mallandaine; violin selection, Ernest Wolff; reading, Miss Lawson; song, J. F. Foulkes; song, Miss Hutcheson; song, Fred Wollaston; club swinging, Miss Murray; song, Ross Monro; song, Miss Spring; reading, Rev. Mr. Chisholm; song, Miss Wolff; and song, J. Kingham.

—Fernwood road, from Chatham street north, is in a horrible condition, and has been so for nearly a month. Great hillocks of mud are scattered up and down the roadway, and until a few days ago one completely blocked up the sidewalk. The place is very dangerous at night, being insufficiently lighted. Owing to the obstruction of the road over the sand hill, a little further north, a large section of Spring Ridge is (or was until lately) practically cut off from vehicular communication with the city, unless by making a long and dangerous detour. The general opinion of the people up there is that the manner in which the privileges granted for street opening have been abused in this instance is simply outrageous, adding one more to North ward's long list of burning grievances.

—That Chas. L. Davis and his original creation, "Alvin Joslin," appearing at the Victoria theatre this evening, have a strong hold on theatre-goers has been positively demonstrated by their enthusiastic reception in all the cities of the country. That the play has stood the test of time and the caprice of the public is not to be wondered at. Ever since its inception it has been a brilliant success. It affords Mr. Davis an opportunity to do a clever and unique bit of character acting. As a fun creator in this particular line Mr. Davis has no equal. The play is put on in an elaborate manner, every little detail being carefully looked after. The supporting company is the strongest Mr. Davis has ever got together, and with Mr. Davis in the cast its continued success is a certainty.

—W. P. Lindley, a former Victoria newspaper man, tells in an interview in Sunday's edition of the San Francisco Examiner how he befriended Bonilla, the revolutionist. Lindley was once engineer on the steamer Costa Rica, and saved Bonilla's life by hiding him away in his room when the steamer touched Amapala and the governor of the port sent a body of men aboard to search for Bonilla. Lindley was to supply Bonilla with 5,000 Winchester rifles, 2,000,000 cartridges, 2,000 revolvers and 1,000,000 cartridges. The money was not forthcoming and the contract fell through. Bonilla is 40, very fair for a Central American, and has a wonderful capacity for making friends. He is a litterateur, being the author of several books. He is also said to be very benevolent. He once had a large fortune, which he spent in the insurrection.

Waiting for a Judge.

There are several cases to be tried before the admiralty court, but the chief justice, the admiralty court judge, being ill and out of the city the cases cannot be heard. They are the cases of the Ainoko and Minnie and that of the Canada Paint Co. v. the Formosa. The owners of the schooners are anxious for the cases to be decided, as it will soon be time for them to go sealing, and the Formosa is about ready to sail for London. Nothing can be done with any of the vessels until the cases are decided.

$4 "CABINETS" $4
Per Doz.

$5 "CORONAS" $5
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THE CHURCH AND SOCIETIES.

The Free Masons Said to be the Only Proscribed Order.

A telegraphic despatch from New Haven, Conn., says:

At a conference of the Catholic priests of the diocese of Hartford on Monday a circular was read setting forth that the Catholic archbishops in conference at Chicago had decided that clergymen could not refuse the sacrament to members of Odd Fellows or other secret societies, except the Free Masons. Priests were urged to discourage the secret societies and to try to induce the members of their congregation to leave them. No ban was removed, as there had been no direct ban on any except the Masons.

This circular was sent to every bishop in the country, and all the priests were instructed to keep its contents secret. Administrator Hughes of the Hartford diocese is worked up over the fact that the pledge of secrecy has evidently been violated by priests, and he is now endeavoring to ascertain the identity of the clergyman who made the circular public.

Rev. Father Nicolaye, administrator of the diocese in the absence of Bishop Lenamen, says that he has heard nothing of the subject matter of the dispatch. There would be no object in keeping it secret. When they received anything official it would be read from the pulpit.

SHE SAILS TO-NIGHT.

Warrimoo Nearly Ready for Sea With a Big Cargo.

The steamship Warrimoo will sail for Australia and Hawaii this evening with the largest cargo of freight and the biggest passenger list yet carried on any vessel on a trip since the founding of the line. Victoria is sending forward heavy shipments this trip, composed largely of canned salmon. Nearly all of the Warrimoo's freight space and nearly all of her passenger accommodation will be taken up. Among the passengers are a number of Seattle and San Francisco people, who are going to Honolulu for the winter. The Australian cricketers are also among the passengers.

The passenger list of the Warrimoo is as follows:

James Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Bannerman, J. McC. Blackham, Wm. Bourn, W. W. Brown, B. Brown, G. B. Bird, Mrs. Blanui, Miss Burbidge, Victor Cohen, W. Cohen, A. Coningham, Gen. Cunliffe, Sir A. Corvall-Stepney, Mr. Curtis, W. C. Cheeny, H. Graham, S. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, George and Walter Giffen, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Galt, Mrs. M. M. Hurd, Miss N. Hurd, Mr. M. M. Hurd, Frank P. Hemen, Mrs. Haig, Miss Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, A. H. Jarvis, Mrs. Kidd and Master Kidd, Mr. Knight, Mr. Lang, J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. B. Laycock, Mr. Le Maire, wife and children, Mr. Lingham, R. McLeod, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ardle, Isaac Noake, G. R. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton, Mr. Powderly, John Pigdon, Mrs. Pigdon, Miss Patterson, Thomas Phillips, Mr. Ross, Mr. Stacll, Dr. Scott, Mr. Stephen and friend, G. H. S. Trott, C. Tait, J. Trumble, Mrs. Tenny, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Waine, Samuel Zapland, and Mrs. Shelton-Brown.

The Warrimoo will go out in command of Captain Perry, formerly first officer of the Miowera. Dr. Murray, formerly surgeon on the Miowera, is filling a similar position on the Warrimoo.

The Season's Programme.

The programme of meetings of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society for this season is as follows:

Thursday, 23rd November—Conversazione. Opening address by the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

Thursday, 30th November—Lecture, subject, "Wit and Humor," by A. H. Scaife, to be followed by songs, readings, etc.

Thursday, 14th December—Debate and smoking concert.

Thursday, 4th January—Dramatic entertainment, special holiday attraction, under the management of A. H. Scaife.

Thursday, 25th January—Smoking concert, under the management of P. Wollaston.

Thursday, 1st February—Debate and smoking concert.

Thursday, 22nd February—Lecture; subject, "Hypnotism," by Dr. M. S. Wade, to be followed by readings, musical selections, etc.

Thursday, 8th March—Lecture by R. Cassidy, to be followed by songs, readings, etc.

Thursday, 29th March—Conversazione. Closing address by the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

The meetings which fall on January 4th and February 1st will be held in the cathedral school room. The other meetings will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pandora street.

Tickets of membership and associate membership can be obtained of any member of the council, who are as follows: C. E. Redfern, Beaumont Boggs, W. Ridgway Wilson, J. E. Eyres, D. M. S. Wade, J. Coltart, H. Litchfield and A. H. Scaife.

Drums, Guns, Pistols, Cannons,

Daggers, swords and air rifles, kid dolls, flannel dolls, hair stuffed dolls, talking dolls, crying dolls, laughing dolls, and dolls, rocking horses, hobby horses, platform horses, wooden horses and velocipedes, doll carriages, express wagons, wheelbarrows and every description of toys and fancy goods for Xmas presents known at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

A. O. U. W. Social Dance

Takes place at the Philharmonic Hall next Monday evening. Tickets admitting four persons ($1) can be obtained by the brethren for themselves or friends at Capt. Warren's, 6 Trounce avenue, or of Charles Russell, 134 Douglas street.

MAY HAVE OPPOSITION.

Steamer Flyer Will Probably be Placed on Victoria Route.

Capt. W. B. Scott and L. B. Seeley, of Portland, president and secretary respectively of the Columbia River & Puget Sound Transportation Co., are in the city with a view of placing the well-known steamer Flyer on the Victoria-Tacoma route. Certain arrangements will have to be made before the object of the visit here can be accomplished, but there is every likelihood that the vessel will come. A Times man saw both Capt. Scott and Mr. Seeley this morning. Mr. Seeley said: "Yes, we are over taking a look around with a view of putting the Flyer on this route. We have got to make dock arrangements and believe we should receive something for handling the mails. We would give a service in that line that would be appreciated by every bank and business house, and everybody, in fact. With that end in view we called on Postal Inspector Fletcher this morning and had a talk with him. If we place our boat on the run she will make the round trip daily from Tacoma, stopping at Seattle and Port Townsend. We believe we can leave Tacoma at 8 o'clock in the morning and be back at Tacoma at 6 o'clock. I believe our actual running time each way would be four hours and a half. The Flyer is the fastest boat in the Northwest. She is at present running from Tacoma to Seattle, making three round trips a day, and she covers the 28 miles in 1 hour and 25 minutes."

"We would handle passengers, express and mail," said Capt. Scott, "and the service we could give would build up a good business."

Mr. Seeley, who is accompanied by his wife and son, and Capt. Scott, are guests at the Driard. They leave for home on the City of Kingston to-night.

Open Every Evening

Until 8 o'clock, the stores of Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors a natural brown or black.

Argyle House

A Complete Stock of

Hosiery

In Our Well Known Wear Well Brand

Women's Plain Black Cashmere Hose.

Women's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose.

Children's Plain Black Cashmere Hose.

Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose.

Children's Heavy Wool Hose in Black.

Boys' Heavy Wool Knickerbocker Hose, in Black—Cannot be beaten for wear.

Just received one more case of

Womens' Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.

A Big Lot of Remnants of Carpets 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Flannels, &c., very cheap.

J. Horner & Co.

Ask for 'GRANBY' Rubber Boots & Shoes.

NEW GOODS
Red Herrings
Labrador Herrings
Digby Bloaters,
AT R. H. JAMESON'S,
33 FORT STREET.

We Would Draw

Your attention to the fact that

Baby's Own Soap is the finest soap to be found for nursery use. It is the best soap known for a delicate skin. Deliciously perfumed it leaves a freshness, softness and smoothness, which makes its use a positive luxury.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

A Grocer With Any Sand

Will not put it into his sugar but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days. The watchful grocer is careful what he buys—then he knows what he is selling.

This is the only way in which a reputation for reliability can be built up.

As in sugar, so with tea, coffee, flour, butter—everything we keep for public consumption.

We Buy the Best

Therefore,

We Sell the Best

And are satisfied with a reasonably small profit. Perhaps you know this already. Certainly you do if you deal with us.

SPEED BROS.,

Successors to J. P. Matthews, Corner of Fort & Douglas Sts.

REAL EIDER DOWN QUILTS

What a pleasure to sleep under a real Eider Down Quilt. All warmth without that depressing weight of Blankets and cotton quilts. You can buy one at "The Westside" for

$6.90.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Nov. 4, 1893.

Clothed And in His Right Mind

No man can be said to be thoroughly in possession of his senses who does not provide protection against atmospheric changes in the form of an overcoat. We can fit you in a "beauty" from $25.00 up. Our Suitings and Pantings equally good value. Suits from $18.00. Pants from $5.00.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

Successor to J. C. Leask & Co'y. No. 36 Government Street.

Why Worry?

Your temper with ill-fitting spectacles or eyeglasses, or your eyes with glasses wholly unsuitable? If in need of glasses consult us. Never mind the price, we can suit you within your means.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,

THE ONLY OPTICIANS,
37 Fort Street.

—THE—
Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

JUST ARRIVED a Splendid assortment of

:NEW: FURS

In all the Leading Furs And Styles

Bear Boas,
Silver Fox Boas
The Latest Novelty.
Capes,
In Mink, Seal, Beaver, Etc.
Storm Collars,
Muffs
To Match.....

A few Novelties in

CHILDREN'S FUR SETS

...FUR LINED MANTLES...

All marked down to suit the times.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie

Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters

JUST TO HAND BY EXPRESS

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

IN AUTUMN.

I like the first cold day of fall,
To have my study windows down,
Although the robin's cheery call
Comes from the tree-tops dull and brown.
The golden butterflies have fled;
No sweet buds rouse the bee's glad song;
For all the flowers are closed and dead,
And winter heralds round us throng.

And when before the open fire,
Where great logs burn and snap and blaze,
Come gentle dreams of high desire—
Not dreams of past, but future days.
We build not of the whitened urb
Which mark the steps of days of yore,
But by the oak log's ruddy flash
Discern the path which lies before.
—Flavel Scott Mines.

The Weldless Chain.

The use of chains dates far back into the world's history, gold chains being frequently mentioned by the earliest Egyptian chroniclers. Turning, however, to modern times, the first extant published patent for chains was obtained in 1634 by a blacksmith named Philip White, who sought, in his own words, "a way for the mooring of shippes with iron chaynes by finding out the true heating ppareing and temping of Iron for that ppse, and that he hath nowe attayned to the true vse of the said chaynes and that the same will be for the great saveing of cordage and safety of shippes, and will redound to the good of our commonwealth." White was granted a patent for 14 years, and paid five pounds per annum to the exchequer at Westminster for protection in making his "chaynes."

The use of iron chains for mooring purposes in the British navy was advocated in 1690 by Sir Cloudesley Shovel; but it was not until the commencement of the present century that their use for vessels became general, when, in the hands of numerous hard-headed, shrewd mechanics and inventors, the chain reached its present form and perfection, though it was some little time ere prices reached reasonable limits.

It is on record that a vessel, built at Monkwearmouth, in 1809, had one chain cable, costing 434 shillings per hundredweight; indeed, such price was deemed very moderate for those days; for in 1811 chain cables averaged 60 pounds per ton, a rate which has gradually fallen to about twelve pounds or less per ton at the present day.

Viewing the importance of the chain industry, special interest attaches to attempts now being made to introduce into the market a new class of weldless chain—namely, one whose links are formed in such a manner as to require no joint whatever. The strength of a chain is proverbially that of its weakest link; and in like manner the strength of the link itself is that of its weakest part—namely, the weld or point; and no further comment is necessary to demonstrate the superiority of a chain made up of links having no joint or weld whatever; whilst, owing to absence of such welding, a class of steel of much higher carbon, and therefore increased strength can be used, those steels which weld well being the softer and weaker qualities.

The design of the links of the new chain is exceedingly ingenious; the wire to form the link is bent into the shape of an elongated U, the ends of which are passed through the next link, bent back, and finally twisted on themselves in such a manner as to leave no danger of slipping loose, nor, the ends being left pointing inwards, is there any danger of their fouling anything.

The chain is called by the makers the "Triumph"; and experiments have lately been made by Professor Hele-Shaw, of University College, Liverpool, as to the comparative strength of the weldless and welded chains. The strength of the new chain is remarkable, owing to the absence of all welding; and careful and reliable experiments have demonstrated it to have a breaking strain nearly double that of the single section of steel cut of which it is made, and approximately three times that of the best British welded chains.

The facility presented by the new chain for speedy expedition and economical manufacture forms a powerful factor in its favor, no fewer than a dozen machines being readily controlled by a single man, assisted by one boy. These machines—which in themselves mark an important advance in the chain industry, for up to the present time welded chains have been made mainly by hand—exhibit great ingenuity in their design; and the facility with which they convert reels of wire into fathoms of the new weldless chain leaves little doubt as to the success of the invention we are now enabled to lay before our readers. The rapid demand for their product in America has induced the patentees of the new chain to effect arrangements for laying down works in this country; and it is anticipated that an establishment at Liverpool will shortly be in active operation.

Without entering into details, or unnecessarily going into the minutia of quotations, we may briefly say that the new chain will be placed in the market at less than one-fifth the price at present ruling for a welded chain of equal strength; whilst, moreover, the new chain would only weigh about one-half the weight of the welded, a desideratum of no small moment when large quantities have to be handled and carried.

Enough has been said to demonstrate the value of the new weldless chains, and to emphasize the far-reaching benefits to accrue to every industry using them, as well as to the public at large, from reduced cost, coupled with diminished weight and augmented strength.—Chambers' Journal.

The Serpent's Tongue.

I have on numberless occasions observed the common pit viper of southern South America, which is of a sluggish disposition, lying in the sun on a bed of sand or dry grass, coiled or extended at full length. Invariably, on approaching a snake of this kind, I have seen the tongue exserted; that nimble, glistening organ was the first and, for some time, the only sign of life or wakefulness in the motionless creature. If I stood still at a distance of some yards to watch it, the tongue would be exserted again at intervals; if I moved nearer or lifted my arms or made any movement, the intervals would be shorter and the vibrations more rapid, and still the creature would not move. Only when I drew very near would other signs of excitement follow.

At such times the tongue has scarcely seemed to me the "mute forked flash" that Ruskin calls it, but a tongue that said something which, though not audible, was clearly understood and easy to translate into words. What it said, or appeared to say, was: "I am not dead or sleeping, and I do not wish to be disturbed, much less trodden on; keep your distance, for your own good as well as mine." In other words, the tongue was obtruded and vibrated with a warning purpose.

Doubtless every venomous serpent of sluggish habits has more ways than one of making itself conspicuous to and warning off any large, animal that might injure by passing over and treading on it, and I think that in ophidians of this temper the tongue has become, incidentally a warning organ. Small as it is, its obtrusion is the first of a small series of warning motions, and may therefore be considered advantageous to the animal, and, in spite of its smallness, I believe that in very many instances it accomplishes its purpose without the aid of those larger and more violent movements and actions resorted to when the danger becomes pressing.—The Fortnightly Review.

A Bishop on Sermons.

One does not look to a prelate for frank fun, but the Bishop of Wakefield, unasked, has vouchsafed some genuine humor on the subject of preaching. He has clearly made a study of the art, and he divides the modern sermon into seven species. Thus we have:

"The Sesquipedalian: big words hiding little thoughts.

"The Wisby-washy: no explanation required.

"The Pyrotechnic: blazing with brilliant metaphors and illustrations, finishing with a faint odor of gunpowder.

"The Anecdotic: teeming with stories—some of them good enough once, but gone bad by keeping.

"The Flowery: in which rhyme is of more importance than reason.

"The Mellifluous: with calm, unbroken flow.

"The Paregoric: against which the powers of wakefulness fail; like a roll of ribbon, so much alike at all points that a yard can be cut off anywhere."

Who does not know each and all of these? This is a form of pastoral which congregations, as a rule, will not disapprove.

In connection with this severe episcopal utterance there is a story on the other side going the ecclesiastical round. A clergyman prepared to preach two Sundays since and gave out as his text, "The devil, like a roaring lion, goeth about seeking whom he may devour." In the same breath, before beginning his discourse, he continued: "My friends will probably have heard that the Bishop of Manchester has announced his intention of visiting every church in his diocese, and consequently we may very shortly expect to see him among us."—Black and White.

England and the Inquisition.

The spirit of enterprise in England grew with the reformation. Merchant companies opened trade with Russia and the Levant; adventurous sea captains went to Guinea for gold. Sir Hugh Willoughby followed the phantom of the northwest passage, turned eastward round the North Cape to look for it and perished in the ice. English commerce was beginning to grow; but a new and infinitely dangerous element had been introduced by the change of religion into the relations of English sailors with the Catholic powers, and especially with Spain.

In their zeal to keep out heresy, the Spanish government placed their harbors under the control of the holy office. Any vessel in which a heretical book was found was confiscated and her crew carried to the inquisition prisons. It had begun in Henry's time.

The Inquisitors attempted to treat schism as heresy, and arrest Englishmen in their ports. But Henry spoke up stoutly to Charles V., and the holy office had been made to hold its hand.

All was altered now. It was not necessary that a poor sailor should have been found teaching heresy. It was enough if he had an English Bible and prayer book with him in his kit; and stories would come into Dartmouth or Plymouth how some lad that everybody knew—Bill, or Jack, or Tom, who had a wife or father or mother among them, perhaps—had been seized bold of for no other crime, been flung into a dungeon, tortured, starved, set to work in the galleys, or burned in a fool's coat, as they called it, at an auto da fe at Seville.

The object of the Inquisition was partly political; it was meant to embarrass trade and make the people impatient of changes which produced so much inconvenience. The effect was exactly the opposite. Such accounts, when brought home, created fury. There grew up in the seagoing population an enthusiasm of hatred for that holy institution and a passionate desire for revenge.—Froude in Longman's Magazine.

The Traditional Rustic Garment.

The traditional smock frock, once dear to English shepherds, carters and drovers, is reported to be rapidly disappearing. Mr. Bentall, an Essex archaeologist, has been struck by its elaborate needle work ornamentation, and the close resemblance of its design to those of the tunicles worn by the deacon and subdeacon in our churches in Catholic times. This he endeavors to explain by supposing that when, at the reformation, economical churchwardens sold the cast-off vestments of the clergy they came into the hands of the peasantry, who copied the tunicle, with some modifications of form to suit their special requirements. Mr. Bentall considers that we can in no other way explain the presence among the rustic population of a garment presenting on its very front tokens of ecclesiastical origin, while it is so totally unlike all modern clothing. There are, however, if we mistake not, still extant little drawings of the husbandmen wearing smock frocks in illuminated missals even dating from before the conquest, but possibly these are without the elaborate ornamentation.

Dickens Out Done in Fact.

The young couple in Dickens' "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" have, in the way of precocity, been thrown entirely in the shade by a little Indian boy and girl who have just been tried at the criminal sessions at Berhampur on a charge of bigamy. The girl and boy, aged respectively 6 and 9, were indicted for marrying, the former being at the time, to the knowledge of the bridegroom, already, under the barbarous Indian custom of child-betrothal, the wife of another. As the act only allows presumption of death after seven years' continuous absence of one of the parties, it was justly observed that a bride of 6 could not possibly plead that excuse. For three days little Lilith stood beside her fellow bigamist in the dock, while their respective parents were charged with abetting their offence. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and, as the local commentator says, "the youngsters went cheerily home again with the smallest possible conception of what all the bother was about."

The Nuggar Tank.

One of the innumerable curious sights of India is the Nuggar tank of Kurachi. In former times the crocodiles which inhabit it roamed the neighborhood at will, seeking whom they might devour, but so great were there depredations that the authorities were forced to build a wall around their haunt. This is a swamp, caused by hot springs, the medicinal properties of which have been known from early times, and are attributed to the sanctity of the Mohammedan whose tomb is close by, and to whom the crocodiles are sacred.

The tank, as it is called, is about 150 yards long by about half that distance in breadth. In this space one observer counted over 200 reptiles, from 8 to 15 feet long, and smaller ones innumerable. They are so tame, in a sense, that it is necessary to poke them with a stick before they will move.

Buffaloes are always standing in the water and are not attacked, but any other animal is instantly seized. "The whole appearance of the place," says one writer, "with its green, slimy, stagnant water, and so many of these huge, uncouth monsters moving sluggishly about, is disgusting in the extreme, and it will long be remembered by me as the most loathsome spot I ever beheld."—Chambers' Journal.

Casting Out Devils.

The possessed woman of Gif is cured now, says the Figaro, not by the doctors, who were unable to do anything for her, but by the theological science of the cure of the parish and the firmness of Mgr. Goux, bishop of Versailles, which shows that exorcism has its reasons for existence, and that possession is as real as hysteria. As a matter of fact, the church has neve laid down her arms in the presence of the devils.

There are four principal signs through which the possessed one is recognized: 1. No known remedy relieves him. 2. He speaks of incidents and facts beyond his natural reach, and which nobody has revealed to him. 3. He foretells events and speaks several languages unknown to him before his affliction. 4. In the presence of a priest and at sacred ceremonies he trembles, suffers pain, writhes and blasphemes.

The Catholic priests, and especially the Dominicans, have from away back practised exorcism. According to the canons the exorcist belongs to one of the minor orders which precede the priesthood. He must be humble of heart in his ministry and if he operates with any thought of display he risks for himself the contagion of the evil spirits that still remain to be cast out.

Ordinarily the ceremony takes place in the church in the presence of the faithful assembled at prayer, particularly at the feasts of the nativity, of the ressurrection, of the ascension, of Pentecost, of the Virgin Mary, and of the apostles. After the morning mass, to which the possessed one assists, the exorcist puts on the surplice and assists the priest, who puts on the violet-colored cope, the symbol of the pains of purgatory.

The patient who has confessed then approaches. A stole is placed around his neck to tie in the devils that have become the masters of the body. Then the sign of the cross is made upon him, and he is sprinkled with holy water. In Latin the devil is commanded to tell his name, to say whether or not he is alone, and why he is there. Finally he is ordered to depart. The conjuration in any other language, and especially in Hebrew, is useless. Hebrew is reserved for Satan himself.

The Flagellum doemonum contains the most complete formulas of exorcism, consisting of well-known prayers, mingled with the most ancient and the strangest appellations of God, such as Oh, Adonai Tetragrammater, and others, which come in part from Chaldea, from Phoenecia, and from Greece. The words are supposed to possess in themselves a certain power of evocation of celestial virtues which terrify the infernal legions. The words of Christ, according to St. Matthew, 1, 2, 3, are the most used to drive off the evil spirits.

If the demon does not retire immediately the exorcist takes a painted image representing him and throws it into the consecrated fire along with incense, rue, and sulphur, with strong mystic odors, intending to prove by this act that he will send the evil spirit back into its natural element—hell. This done, he places upon the head of the possessed one the Book, the relics, the crucifix, and sometimes even the Host, the last an invincible remedy. According to the authority of certain demonographs, the devil then comes out through the nose of the patient.

In the ancient monasteries they made the exorcist carry upon his person certain amulets containing protective formulas. Sometimes the formulas, written upon pieces of parchment, were swallowed. In the process of digestion the exorcism was accomplished without fatigue.

In our days, exorcism has taken refuge in La Trappe. The clergy are somewhat averse to it, while at the same time they do not refuse to admit it. The man who breaks the spell is very old. But the devils cast out by the good monks are reduced to the tormenting of animals. Pigs are their favorites. Then the old spell-master whips them with beads and sprinkles them with holy water, and the pigs recover and become happy, because the devils go away.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ttu&w

JUST FOR FUN.

He—"Do you believe that the rain falls alike upon the just and unjust?" She—"No, I'm a heretic to that extent. The unjust generally have a monopoly of the available supply of umbrellas."

* * *

Mamma—"Come, Johnny, say your verse for the lady." —Johnny—"In the multitude of counselors there is a bicycle." Mama—"Why, Johnny! 'There is safety,' not a 'bicycle.'" Johnny—"Well, what's the difference?"

* * *

In the "Pictures from Punch"—a reproduction in monthly parts—there is one of the river Tweed, with a representative of each nationality on either side of it. An English angler, whose line, extending to the Scottish bank, suddenly tightens, calls across to a kilted Scot:—"Hi Donald! come over and help me to land him—a 20-pounder, I'll swear!" To whom Donald makes answer:—"It wull tak' ye a lang time to lan' that fush, too, dy'e ken, sir, whatever—ye has hooked the kingdom o' auld Scotland."

The Long and Short of it is that S. Davis & Sons' Cigars have no equal.

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Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

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To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

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Miles from Wellington.	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.
	Ar.	Ar.		Lv.	Lv.
0	3.00 P M	12.00 P M	VICTORIA	12.15 P M	1.30 P M
2	3.05	12.05	BURNSIDE	12.10	1.25
3	3.10	12.10	COLEDONIA	12.05	1.20
4	3.15	12.15	QUADRA	12.00	1.15
5	3.20	12.20	HILLSIDE	11.55	1.10
6	3.25	12.25	GORGE	11.50	1.05
7	3.30	12.30	SUMMIT	11.45	1.00
8	3.35	12.35	GOLDSTREAM	11.40	12.55
9	3.40	12.40	PLEASANT VALLEY	11.35	12.50
10	3.45	12.45	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	11.30	12.45
13	4.00	1.00	COBBLE HILL	11.15	12.30
17	4.20	1.20	MALAHAT	11.00	12.10
20	4.35	1.35	SOOKE LAKE	10.45	11.55
23	4.50	1.50	DUNCANS	10.30	11.40
29	5.20	2.20	KOKSILAH	10.00	11.10
32	5.35	2.35	SOMENOS	9.45	10.55
35	5.50	2.50	CHEMAINUS	9.30	10.40
47	6.45	3.45	OYSTER BAY	8.35	9.45
52	7.15	4.15	SHIP CREEK	8.05	9.15
53	7.20	4.20	NANAIMO Ar.	8.00	9.10
			NANAIMO Lv.		
			WELLINGTON		

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	No. 1 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
	Lv.	Lv.
0	2.00 P M	9.00 A M
1	2.05	9.05
2	2.10	9.10
3	2.15	9.15
4	2.20	9.20
5	2.25	9.25
6	2.30	9.30
7	2.35	9.35
8	2.40	9.40
9	2.45	9.45
12	3.05	10.05
16	3.25	10.25
19	3.40	10.40
22	3.55	10.55
28	4.25	11.25
31	4.40	11.40
34	4.55	11.55
46	5.50	12.50 P M
51	6.20	1.20
52	6.25	1.25
72	8.00	3.00
73	8.05	3.05
	Ar.	Ar.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
E. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.
Queen - - - - Nov. 20
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Cheapest Rates
To all Eastern Points

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS
Daily to St. Paul,
Wednesdays to Boston,
Saturdays to Toronto.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
To St. Paul and Montreal
Daily without change.

LUXURIOUS DINING CARS
On all Trains

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

S.S. Empress of Japan sails for the Orient Nov. 13.
S.S. Warrimoo arrives from Australia Nov. 9

Agent for all Atlantic Steamship Companies.

GEO. L. COURTENAY, General Agent.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, SMOKING CARS,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS of latest equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, less than one fare extra, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots. Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." TONNAGE 1117

8 00 am	Lv	M1			110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	... Seattle ...		92	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend		38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	... Victoria! ...		M1	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1				A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	... Seattle ...		86	Ar	7 pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	Port Madison		47	Lv	5 10 pm
	Lv	45	" Kingston		41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	Port Gamble		21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow		13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend		M1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
Washington, Portland, Or.

QUICK TIME TO

TO SAN FRANCISCO

— AND —

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1102 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pas. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. B. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports on freight and Passenger signs may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or stateroom apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street,

FOR HONOLULU

SS. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, November 25, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Line (on Steel Screw Steamer) Alameda.....Thursday, 14th Dec., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Sun's mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 8.30 p. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east.

Running buffet cars with bath rooms, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first and second-class coaches. Family tourist cars and free Colonist sleeping cars alternate each day.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to

C. A. HATTRAY,
General Agent,
Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.

F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Overcoats NEAT NOBBY STYLISH

MACINTOSHES AND MELISSA COATS

Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.

Winter Suits SINGLE BREASTED DOUBLE BREASTED SQUARE CUT, ETC.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

97 Johnson St.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

State of the American Money Market Yesterday.

New York, Nov. 15.—The sales at the stock exchange were only 189,075 shares, and they represented merely the operations of the room-traders and other professionals. At the start the market was generally higher, with American sugar in the lead. The improvement ranged from 1-8 to 7-8 per cent.; but before 11 o'clock a raid was made on the Western Union and Manhattan, the former being forced down to 86 and the latter to 125—a decline of 1 5-8 and 2 1-2 per cent. respectively. The Grangers also suffered, St. Paul and Burlington & Quincy being especially weak under heavy sales. The Vanderbilt stocks were weaker than for some time past, New York Central selling down to 101 and Canada Southern to 49 1-4. The industrials, outside of Distillers, were weak. National Cordage, preferred, declined 50. Near the close there was a rally of a small proportion, and the market left off barely steady. The net changes for the day were merely fractional, either way, except in the case of Western Union, General Electric, New York Central, Canada Southern and New Jersey Central, which lost 1 to 1 5-8 per cent. The loss in cordage, preferred, for the day is 4 per cent. Closing bids: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 18 7-8; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 80 1-4; Canada Southern, 49 1-2; Central Pacific, 71 3-4; Central Pacific, 18 3-4; Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 34 3-4; Delaware & Lackawanna, 168; Erie, 13 3-4; Wells Fargo Express, 120; Great Northern, preferred, 107 1-2; Lake Shore, 127; Louisville & Nashville, 27 1-4; Missouri Pacific, 23 7-8; New York Central, 101; New York & North Eastern, 27 1-2; North American, 5; Northern Pacific, 7; Northern Pacific, preferred, 17 1-8; N. W., 102 5-8; Oregon Navigation, 25; Oregon Improvement, 11 1-2; Reading, 22 3-8; Rock Island, 66 42-8; Southern Pacific, 18 3-8; Texas Pacifi, 7 1-2; U. P., 17 1-4; Western Union, 88 1-2. Bar silver, 78 cents per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 2. Foreign exchange, sterling, 4.85 for 60 days; 4.85 1-2 on demand. Union Pacifi firsts of 1896, 103 asked; Central firsts of 1895, 105 bid.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—The Bank of Montreal issued its half-yearly statement yesterday. The profits for the half-year ending October 31, after deducting charges of management and bad and doubtful debts, were a little over 5 1-4 per cent. on the capital of the bank, which is $12,000,000. The statement is over $30,000 better than last year, and is regarded as an admirable showing.

A Paris Murder.

If Paris was not entirely given over to Russomania, a certain murder which has just taken place would have excited public attention by its mysterious nature at first, and later by its strange details. A very respectable and extremely commonplace couple named Daly, have been residing in perfect harmony in Paris ever since their marriage in 1891. Daly was an overseer in a printing office; his wife made cravats for an establishment in the Rue Montmartre. A child was born to them last May, and this model couple were the admiration of the quarter, as in France married bliss is not the invariable rule. A few days ago the unhappy wife was found stone dead in her apartment, her pretty young countenance almost unrecognizable, so terribly had she been beaten about the face and head by a pair of tall brass candelabra, one of which had broken under the stress of the blows, and the murderer had flung it aside and finished his work with the other. The door was broken open, the furniture in confusion, the contents of the drawers strewed about the floor, and the police immediately surmised that some burglar had added murder to his other crime.

An eyeglass found lying upon the bed instantly fixed the crime on a certain tax-collector, who had been one of the last persons to see the victim alive, and whose receipt for 50 francs of taxes lay on the chimney-piece. That tax-collector was instantly "shadowed" and people were the more convinced that he was the culprit because nothing of any special value was missing. They decided the receipt had been left as a blind, so as to avert suspicion from the tax-collector's own guilty personality. Just as this had been satisfactorily settled, the door opened and in walked the unconscious widower. He took in the situation at a glance and fell in a swoon. He was revived with difficulty, comforted by all, sympathizing neighbors brought him cordials, kind friends took him to a restaurant and treated him at their expense to a copious breakfast, moistened by his tears and various bottles of wine. He then announced to the police that the unknown murderer had stolen a gold watch of his, as well as deprived him of his adored wife.

Then he took his motherless babe in his arms to confide it to its paternal grandmother, and tottered feebly away, a most pathetic figure, bowed under the weight of grief—and perhaps of indigestion—ordered his mourning and returned to his desolate home for further consolation, only to be confronted by Goron, the chief of the secret police and the terror of malefactors, who seemed to look into Daly's very soul, and abruptly said, "Why did you murder your wife?" The wretched culprit faltered, hesitated, and suddenly confessed with fresh floods of tears that he was the murderer. He then told a rambling story, afterwards found to be a tissue of lies, about his wife's infidelity and how she aggravated him. It seems he taxed her with infidelity, and she laughed in his face; and he having a nature that was averse to ridicule, retorted by pounding her to bits. N. B.—The eye-glass was found to belong to the police commissioner, who had had it with him when he was taking notes; so the near-sighted tax-collector was not instantly arrested as Daly's accomplice. It was speedily found that, whereas the murdered woman was of irreproachable character, her husband was unduly intimate with his wife's dearest friend, Mme. Aubert. As the tress of woman's hair was clenched in the victim's dead hand, Mme. Aubert was promptly arrested as an accomplice, and at once subjected to that terrible formality of French law, a confrontation with the victim.

The dramatic instinct of the French came into full play in this ceremony. Mme. Daly was wrapped in a shroud and the body covered with a sheet. The room at the morgue at which these scenes usually take place is most cheery. It is panelled with oak and neatly furnished with oak, upholstered with green rep; but when the long windows, that can admit such floods of light, are closed with iron shutters and the only lights are two lamps so shaded as to fling all their light on the quiet, shrouded form, leaving in shadow the men who surround it in silence, the effect is sinister in the extreme.

The door opened and closed behind Mme. Aubert, escorted by a policeman, and who was absolutely ignorant of what was awaiting her.

"You are now in the presence of the woman you once called friend," said the judge; "I charge you to speak the whole truth. Look!" As he gave the signal the sheet was drawn aside, revealing the discolored face, battered out of all semblance to humanity with great holes in the skull. On seeing this horrible sight the supposed criminal, being only a woman, sank into so deep and terrible a swoon that the doctors could not revive her for over half an hour, and when she revived fell into such terrible hysterics that fears were entertained for her reason. She swore she was innocent, and as the post-mortem examination showed that the tresses of hair clenched in the victim's hands belonged to her own head and was evidently torn out by the murderer's blows and clutched in the woman's dying effort of self-defense, Mme. Aubert has been released from custody, after a very unpleasant experience. The present theory is that the wife discovered her husband's flirtation, charged him with it, and so angered him that he killed her.

Helpful Words

From One Who Has Been Benefitted!

The most valuable testimony for the public is that which is given without asking or solicitation. The proprietors of Harvard bronchial syrup never send out canvassers to gather and pay for testimonials. Good and honest work effected by this king of cough remedies suggests to every man and woman who has been benefitted the necessity of doing something for those who suffer. This good work comes to the public in the form of testimony; the following from Mr. J. B. Black, of Truro, N. S., speaks loudly in favor of Canada's great remedy:

"It has occurred to me that I ought to tell you what an excellent remedy I have found Harvard bronchial syrup to be for hoarseness and sore throat. We have used it in our family during the last two and a half years with good effect, and have recommended it to many friends who have likewise found its use exceedingly beneficial, in some instances curing hoarseness in an incredibly short space of time."

Trained for War Only.

Mr. Haggard's tales have given us a highly colored but by no means overcolored view of the Zulus and their military prowess. According to the New York Tribune it would be difficult for anyone to paint them in too glowing colors. They are the Spartans of Africa. For generations they have lived only for war. They have been bred and fed and trained and educated solely for battle. In physique they surpass all other black men. In discipline they vie with the armies of Europe. In fierceness and courage they rank with the best warriors of any land or age. The romancer's Galulzi and Umslopogaas are not inventions. They are photographic pictures of types repeated a hundred thousand times in Zululand. The history of these people as a conquering nation dates from the beginning of this century, when T'Chaka founded the Zulu empire and its marvellous military system.

That extraordinary man made warfare a scientific occupation just as completely in his way as did Hannibal or Alexander or Napoleon. He adopted the old Spartan rule, to kill all weakly and sickly children and rear only the strong. In this way and by admirable systems of physical training he made the Zulus the matchless race they are. Then he made every man a soldier and fighting the sole work of the nation. The fields and flocks and granaries of other tribes were their supply. Thus he became the unchallenged master of what, to him, was all the world. He was murdered at last by his brother Dingaan, as Mr. Haggard reminds us, and then the decline of the Zulu empire began. Dingaan was deposed in favor of his brother Panda, and Panda was succeeded by his son Cetewayo, with whom, after his last heroic struggle with England, the Zulu dynasty ended.

But the greatest of T'Chaka's warriors his war secretary and field marshal, was one Mosetekatze, or Unsilikati, as some spell it. And not long before the death of T'Chaka he, with the flower of the Zulu army, marched over the Drakensberg into the land of the Bechuanas and founded the Matabele kingdom. There he adopted the same discipline that had made the Zulus so great, with the result that the Matabeles soon surpassed in power the parent Zulu empire itself. For nearly fifty years the name of Mosetekatze was a terror to all the tribes from the Zambesi to the Vaal, and more than once his conquering legions swept across the Transvaal and the Orange state into the Basutoland and Natal.

Twenty-five years ago he died and his son Lobenguela reigned in his place. This monarch has allowed the military prowess of the people greatly to decline and has been reasonably friendly to the British. But his armies have never been defeated. He is, almost as much as was his father, a scourge to all his native neighbors. And he bitterly opposes the absorption of his kingdom by the British, although hitherto a subsidy has kept his opposition passive. His raid against the peaceful Mashonas is really against their patron and protector, the British South Africa company, and it is with it and with such forces as Mr. Rhodes can send to its assistance that his 25,000 warriors will have to deal.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive, by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Wire Shaft.

Experiments have been made with the plan of wire shafts for steamships, the result showing that when the shaft is in position and rotating stress is applied, a tensile force is exerted upon the individual wires and their several fastenings each is a unit of strength sustaining its part of the total amount of stress. The strength of the individual wires and of the fastening being known it is practicable to ascertain the strength of the shaft as a whole. Thus, if made, for instance, in five sections, its total length 100 feet, and its diameter 15 inches, the shaft will have 25,000 No. 7 steel wires, each 25 feet long, with their 50,000 fastenings; each wire and each fastening will sustain a load of 500 pounds without rupture or injury, making a total inherent strength of 37,500,000 pounds, or 25 times greater in amount than the continuous force of an engine of 5000 horse power. A stress of 25 pounds upon each unit of strength—each point of resistance existing in a wire shaft as named—will more than equal the force of such an engine. The details of this plan, as suggested by Mr. Jerome, a well known engineer, are given at length in the technical journals.—New York Sun.

Good Breeding.

The essence of good breeding is simplicity—not the simplicity of the peasant, although that is good in its way, but the simplicity of the civilized man who has arrived at a kind of artificial naturalness. The natural man has been fitly described as "a noisy, sensual savage." Civilization teaches him to be quiet, to mind his own business, to refrain from offending or disgusting his neighbors, to respect himself, to stand on his own basis. Now if the essence of good breeding is simplicity it may be said that the essence of vulgarity is a want of simplicity. To be vulgar is to be unquiet, to have no taste of one's own, to be in continual disturbance on account of one's neighbor, either by way of truckling to him, which is the manner of the snob, or of hating him, which is the vice of the radical, or of competing with him, which is the weakness of the parvenu. To be vulgar is to adopt other people's language, to use their cant phrases, to copy the inflections of their voices, to espouse their ideas—in fine, to think and do and say, not what naturally comes to one, but what is supposed to be considered proper by other people. Thus, to be vulgar is to lack simplicity.—Atlantic Monthly.

Goldwin Smith on Canada's Affairs.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Canada, the well-known advocate of the annexation of Canada to the United States, sailed for England yesterday on the steamship Umbria. Mrs. Smith accompanied him. They will remain abroad until next spring, spending most of the time in the south of England for the benefit of Mrs. Smith's health.

Professor Smith said to a Tribune reporter, who saw him at the Victoria hotel just before his departure: "The minds of the people of Canada just now are engrossed by three topics—the financial situation in the country, the prospect of tariff revision in the United States, and the approaching general election in Canada. The question of annexation to the United States is just now in abeyance."

"What is the outlook for the coming general election?" was asked.

"The mind of the country, I think, is turned towards Liberal principles and the Liberal party. The Conservatives have held office for years and are strongly intrenched, however. The result of the election is problematical."

"Is your own health good?"

"Excellent. I bear my 70 years as well as any man could."—New York Tribune.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

"Getting money out of my congregation," said the Rev. Mr. Jones, "is like pulling teeth."

"You must get piles of money, then," said Hicks, "I never knew of more outrageous charges than those for pulling teeth."

The reputation of the maker ought to go far to recommend a trial of a new article. Our thirty years of public record as

makers of leading brands of tobaccos, is offered as a reason for your testing

MASTIFF PLUG CUT

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

NOTICE.

Thunder Hill Mining Co'y, Limited.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, 44 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 5th December, 1893, at 8 p.m.

Objects—Reorganization, and disposition of the Company's property, and generally, the Company's affairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. ASTLAND,
Secretary.

Nov 15-1m

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS

Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS

Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NOTIFIED TO QUIT.

Miners Ordered to Take Away Tools—Chief O'Connell Resigns.

Nanaimo, Nov. 16.—A meeting of the East Wellington miners took place yesterday afternoon and a committee was appointed to wait on the manager and ascertain if there was any possibility of a settlement. The committee was informed that the owners had decided to close the mines, and the men were notified to take out their tools to-day.

It is understood Chief O'Connell will resign his position at the end of the month, and take over the management of the Commercial hotel. Many will regret the genial chief has taken this step, as he has made himself popular.

Bishop Perrin lectured to a large audience last evening at St. Alban's church, and at the close of the lecture a branch of the Church of England temperance society was formed. A large number signed the pledge.

There is hardly a possibility of a match being arranged between McLeod and Dunn, as Dunn will not wrestle in McLeod's style. Dunn wants to wrestle five styles or only Cumberland style, and he knows well McLeod only wrestles two styles. Dunn's friends failed to bring about a match when the two champions were in New Zealand, on this account.

G. Vipond, the contractor, has brought suit against the city for $5130, in connection with the Newcastle townsite dispute.

A telegram was received in the city yesterday to the effect that a young man of Union had succumbed to the injuries caused by the explosion of a few giant caps in his vest pocket.

THE MOGUL HERE.

Sealer Maude S Set Free by the Yokohama Consular Court.

The N. P. steamship Mogul arrived from Yokohama at 4 o'clock after a passage of 17 days. She had head winds nearly all the way across. She brought a full cargo of freight and about 75 steerage passengers. The most important piece of news gathered by the Times man, who spent a few minutes aboard was the discharge of the seized sealer Maud S. after a trial before the Consular court at Yokohama. The Maud S. was seized by the Russians for alleged poaching inside of the 30-mile limit.

Brief Locals

—Thos. Shotbolt and John Cochrane returned last evening from Vancouver where they went to attend a meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association. The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing matters relative to the recent prosecutions under the Pharmaceutical Act.

—A gentleman from Vancouver last night reports excitement in police court circles over the supposed hiding there of City Treasurer Isaacs of Whatcom, who is a defaulter to the extent of $50,000. It was thought he intended to take the Australian steamer for the Antipodes. She will probably be searched here by the local police on her arrival. Sergeant Heywood of the Vancouver police is on board the Warrimoo, presumably working in the case. Chief of Police Sheppard received a telegram this afternoon, and upon the arrival of the Warrimoo went aboard to search for the absconding treasurer.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining room service of "The Vienna," Yates street, the manager, in spite of dull times has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge four months ago. Regular lunch is 25 cents and dinner 50 cents, meals a la carte up to 8 p. m. Board by the week has been reduced to $5 for the winter. This is the best place in town for private dinners and suppers.

Touched the Rocks.

The British steel bark Harold, Capt. King, which has been chartered by Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd., to load salmon at this port, arrived this morning from Shanghai. She was brought in by the Lorne and immediately taken to Esquimalt to be docked. Just before reaching Race Rocks last evening the Harold struck a rock which caused her to leak. The water was gaining headway on the pumps and the vessel had to be docked. As she was in ballast, the damage will not amount to a great deal. Probably a new plate or two will make the bark as good as ever. As it will be late this evening before all the water is out of the dock the exact extent of the damage could not be ascertained. The Harold was met yesterday by the Lorne, but declined to tow, and was sailing in when she struck. She floated off at high water and was then picked up by the Lorne.

American Jingoism Rebuked.

Pittsburg Dispatch: We observe that an expositor of the Jingo policy, Mr. Henry B. Atherton by name, has got into print a copy of a decoration day address in which he declares that the cession of Alaska by Russia to this country "was not made for the paltry price we paid, but rather to serve notice on all the world that, in the view of the White Czar, all the territory of North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, should rightfully be controlled by the United States."

This is gushing balderdash. The Czar sold Alaska to us for $7,000,000 because, with very good reason for the belief, he did not consider Alaska worth anything at all, and because he could use $7,000,000 in his business. We paid that price because we were in a liberal and flamboyant mood, and because the Russian policy had for reasons perfectly satisfactory to itself been friendly to this country during the civil war. It yet remains to be demonstrated whether the United States will get its $7,000,000 back. It certainly has not done so yet.

It is interesting to go on and discover from Mr. Atherton's speech that England "has a military railway from Halifax, on the Atlantic, to Port Moody, on the Pacific, intended to be used in military operations against this country." This is another remarkable assertion. The fact is that the idea of a railway from these points owned by a corporation exactly as the various transcontinental railways of the United States are owned, to which the imperial treasury did not contribute a cent, but which the Canadian government aided in the same manner as the United States government aided three of its transcontinental lines. If the building of a transcontinental railway by one nation is a threat to adjacent nations then the Canadian Pacific was a defensive measure, as the United States had three or four transcontinental lines completed before the Canadian Pacific got into operation.

But the greatest triumph of Jingo logic lies in the final conclusion that because the White Czar sold Alaska to us for a price, and because England is threatening us with one transcontinental road to our half-dozen, therefore we must use our means and military and naval power in maintaining an utterly useless post thousands of miles away from either Alaska or the Pacific. The triumphs of the Jingo logic over the limitations of reason are as wonderful as the vagaries of the other irresponsible elements.

The Indian Datura Seeds.

It has been remarked that one of the greatest objections to the suppression of hemp cultivation for smoking purposes in India is that it would drive the natives to the use of more dangerous sedatives. One of the drugs which the coolies are most prone to substitute for their beloved hemp, when the latter is not available, is the datura seed. For many years it has been known to the police and those engaged in medico-legal examinations that one of the favorite methods adopted by Indian thieves to rob their victims has been the administering of datura. The stupifying effects of the drug enables them to carry on their depredations and at the same time to avoid, in most cases, the fatal results which attend the use of other poisons.

The symptoms present in the individuals affected were loss of consciousness, dilation of the pupils, picking at the bed clothes, attempts to grasp imaginary objects, and from the movement of their hands they appeared to be drawing out threads from the tips of their fingers. When taken upon an empty stomach the effects of the poison are easily discernible within ten minutes, but in the case of a well nourished person half an hour or more elapses before the effects are perceptible. The rareness of fatal cases in the use of this poison is one of the chief factors in its selection by the native criminal.

The datura seeds may be gathered almost anywhere in India, and also easily purchased in the bazaars; so it is hardly to be wondered at that such a convenient instrument for furthering nefarious designs should be popular among Indian criminal classes. If it is desirable to render any particular person helpless for a given time, the administration of the datura is the main difficulty, and this, unless servants are absolutely trustworthy, is not insuperable. The period before consciousness is restored after taking a dose of the poison varies in different individuals, and is dependant very much on the state of the health of the victim at the time it is administered. Thus, in some cases a complete recovery takes place in two or three days or less, while in others unconsciousness has been known to last as long as a week.

The symptoms exhibited in many cases resemble those of alcoholic poisoning or delirium tremens. In some cases the poisoned persons act under the belief that they are following their ordinary occupations. For example, in one case a stonemason's laborer was under the impression that it was his duty to haul up everything in his vicinity, not excepting his master; in another case a grooom was seized with a desire to perform grooming operations on those with whom he came in contact; and a third, a goldsmith, seated himself on the door, intent on following his usual occupation.

HERE AND THERE.

Alcohol has never been reduced to the solid state, but becomes viscid at very low temperature.

Speaker Peel, of the House of Commons gets $20,000 a year, a magnificent private residence which is his for life, horses, carriages and other governmental recognition of the dignity of his position. Speaker Crisp, of the American House of Representatives, gets $8000 a year, no house, no horses, no carriages, and pays out of his own pocket for moderate rooms in a hotel.

The shareholders of the Ferris wheel are dividing $100,000 as their profits, besides what they are to get from the sale of the wheel. The wheel cost $450,000. It took in $1,100,000. After paying $350,000 to the fair managers the proprietors of the wheel have just enough to pay all expenses, including first cost, interest on their money, running expenses and $100,000 and the wheel to the good.

The prayer carpets or rugs sold in our stores are the product of the leisure moments of Syrian and Indian women. In every house there is a loom, and when the woman is not otherwise busy she sits down at it and does a few moments' work. Of course, she works by snatches, which explains the story that some of these rugs were on the loom for 12 or 18 months, but they would not have been had she been able to work continuously. When a rug is done she sells it at once to the travelling merchant, and in time it finds its way, at a constantly increasing price, to Europe or America.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE TURF.

DIRECTUM AND ALIX.

Boston Mass., Nov. 16.—Mystic Park is to-day the Mecca of sporting men from all parts of the east, and the outcome of this afternoon's race between the stallion Directum, and the mare Alix, the contest between the king and the queen, as the race has been named, is one of the biggest events of the season, and from appearances the betting is something remarkable. Those most familiar with the animals are at a loss to name the winner, and even money is the rule of the day.

To Cheapen the Cost of Iron.

One of the objects of the visit of Thos. A. Edison, the inventor, to Allentown, Pa., a few days ago, was getting ideas for use in his new magnetic ore concentrator, which he expects will work a revolution in the iron business. He was also studying the working of the furnaces with the view of perfecting another invention which he has on hand for the charging of furnaces by machinery, by which he hopes to greatly cheapen the production of iron.

He has already introduced similar machinery in his ore mines in New Jersey, whereby the ore is brought to the surface at a small expense. In talking of his inventions or the treatment of ores and the operation of furnaces, he said he expected soon to be able to place northern furnaces once more in a position to be able to compete with those in the south. By means of his magnetic concentrator he will take 25 per cent. ore, and by removing the foreign matter convert it into bricks that contain 60 per cent. of iron.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Take the Children

To see the dolls and toys at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

PERSONAL.

E. L. Sanford returns home to Seattle tonight.

J. A. Virtue returned from the Mainland yesterday.

H. E. Morton returned last evening from Vancouver.

Thos. Gilroy and wife of Winnipeg, are at the Victoria.

Mrs. C. E. Peabody, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

Mrs. J. Mezani and Miss Mason, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

L. Schwabacher, the San Francisco ink manufacturer, is in the city.

Mrs. Shelton-Brown will be a passenger for Australia on the Warrimoo.

J. S. Proctor, St. Paul; F. H. Dayton, St. Louis, and H. F. Hurlbert, Seattle, are at the Victoria.

George Kenny, Hazelton; John Cunningham, Metlakahtla, and S. A. Spencer, Alert Bay, are at the Oriental.

E. V. Bodwell and F. E. Gregory went over to Vancouver this morning to attend the annual meeting of the Bar Association.

The Canadian Magazine for November.

The November number of "The Canadian Magazine"—the great monthly of Canada—contains a rich variety of contributions. The articles are timely, well-written, and interesting, and many of them will receive world-wide attention. In "Down the Yukon," Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., continues his story of arctic explorations, narrating wonderful winter experiences in the country between the Yukon and Mackenzie. In "Banana Cultivation in Jamaica," a beautiful illustrated article, Allan Eric tells much that is novel and even surprising. "The Battle of the Eclipse," by E. B. Biggar, is a well-told tale of the Isandula slaughter and Rorke's Drift, thrilling in its descriptive power. "Plebiscite," by Edward Meek, will be read with great interest by every student of political institutions. Mr. Meek thinks that the United States is tending to the establishment of Caesarism, and gives cogent reasons for his opinion. In "State Education and 'Isms,'" W. D. Le Sueur writes well in reply to a former article by J. S. Ewart, Q. C. Other articles are "The Old Bastille of Paris," by H. S. Howell; "Problems of Home Winning," by J. L. Payne; "Mirage in Western Canada," by Mrs. John Fletcher; "The Canadian Club Movement," by W. Sanford Evans, "Beowulf, the English Homer," by Prof. Horning, of Victoria University, and "Peculiarities and Illustrations of Wit," by Dr. T. V. Hutchinson. The fiction is bright, and the poetry of considerable merit. "The Canadian Magazine" with this number enters upon its second volume, with an established place amongst the best magazines of the day. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Manning Arcade, Toronto, $2.50 per annum.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and nothing will more quickly insure success than true merit. For fifty years Ayer's Sarsaparilla has maintained its popularity as the superior blood-purifier. It stands upon its own merits and never fails to give satisfaction.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—P Barnard, A Mawby, E T Jones, Mrs Jones, Mrs Baxter, C S Baxter, R T Rooke, Mrs Betts, H E Morton, J A Virtue, G Cunningham, Thos Shotbolt, J Cochrane, A Marks, H Duffell, Mrs Lark, G R Meyerdeck, D D ones, F R Stewart, R Colbiter, R J Short, Mrs Murrant, D McLennan, W Hooper, Mrs Hooper, D B Chapman, Miss Ince, J R Armstrong, W C McCord, R Pratt, C T Tomlinson, J Shaver, A J Burton, A G Johnston, Miss Mason, T Gilroy, Mrs Gilroy, Mrs Geoil, L M Babcock, G Talk, Miss Talk, W C Butterfield, Geo Weaks, T H Sterling, Miss M H Jones, Mrs Dowding, Miss Gibson, Thos Farrell.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jno Robson, Wm Nicholson, Jno Jonas, H A Walker and wife, W B Scott, L B Sisley and wife, Mrs Smith, Mrs C E Peabody and maid, S Wright, Mrs R Oldrane, Mrs Bunborn, J Wigg, Wm Roberts, A McDonald, J H Hendricks, P Beasant, W Todd, H Strike, F Strike, M M Horn and wife, G Rettiong, Mrs Mason, H F Harbert, G A Pidduck and wife, Mrs Haynes, F H Dayton, A Leech, Geo Boole, W H Lizer, R W Wright, H Chondler, L Schwabecker, A R Lisher, W H Gotham, J P Galt and wife, Anna Goerg, H Pilkin.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—N S Keeper, J Barnsley, S H E Co, Fred Barry, Pither & L, E Wall & Co, R Jamieson, Fred Norris, Kerr & B, S Leiser, Mrs S Fraser, A B Erskine, J Piercy & Co, Lens & L, Jas Robertson, Turner Beeton & Co, H Waller, R A Brown, Nat Elec Co, Pemock & L, E G Prior & Co, Gilmore & McC, Wellre Bros, H Holmes, B Williams, R C C Co, E B Marvin, E J Salmon, Geo Powell, H Bornstein, M & L Young, Martin & R, Watson & H, Wilson Bros, F M Yorke, Dom Exp Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—H Young & Co, Lens & L, Hudson Bay Co, F S F M Co, Sere & Co, Jno Parker, W L Burgess, Valo & B, Lily Blume, E E Blackwood, Kwong Wo & Co, Albion Iron Works, H Berg, Langley & Co, T P Cornbie, C Coombe, Cal Peters, N O Cleves, Bank of B C, A Ward, H McDowell & Co, T R Morrow, J A McAlpin Jr, W Croft, G A Pidduck, F A Small.

An English admiral says: "It is true, the life-saving service of America is not equaled anywhere in the world." It is also true that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saves, annually, thousands of lives. Invaluable in sudden colds, throat and lung troubles.

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Bring your Suits and make them

FREE!

While learning the latest tailor system of Dress Cutting at 53 Yates Street.

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Xmas Cards

IT is of course unnecessary to remind you that we have always taken the lead in this line. YOU ALL KNOW IT. Our Stock of New Cards has

Just Arrived

And you will find them ahead of anything we have had yet in

Beauty of Design
AND
Lowness of Price

Watch this space for further announcements of arrivals of

Christmas Goods

Jamieson,

Next to Post Office.

A SMALL BOY

Can ask questions that will make a wise man feel foolish. But

HERE'S A QUESTION

That the Wayfaring man though a fool need not err in answering.

WHO BEATS ALL

In making bargains in high grade goods at low grade prices?

HERE'S AN ANSWER

Which is worthy of a wise man, one who has been there and knows:

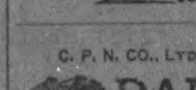
Cameron Beats All
COMPETITORS

In bargain making, price making and accommodation of customers.

TRY CAMERON

The One-Price Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER



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To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.

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Split second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. n14-tf

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CAN ALWAYS BE HAD AT JOHN McCALLUM'S

The Fashionable Tailor, 42 Broad Street.

New Stylish and Seasonable Suitings bought from the most noted manufacturers in the world stamped and branded) and made up with my usual care as regards trimmings and workmanship at the closest cash prices.

This year so far shows a steady increase in my trade in comparison with corresponding months last year. Sales each month rolling up rapidly.

Only a few more patterns left of those elegant all-wool Tweed Suitings at $20.00. Fit, Finish and Good Workmanship features that are inseparable in my business.

No dread among my patrons of getting "burnt," as once a customer always a customer, and every new one cries "Eureka!"

I notice lately some Eastern shoddy fiends in the city. Look out for them, as theirs is only another kind of "Hold Up" scheme. Your money disappears just the same and you get as little value for it. Keep your money in circulation here, and if you are not all prepared to come to me for your clothing go with it to the "other fellows." But if you are of a saving turn you will make long and quick strides with it to

McCallum's.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

On Sale at

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Steal

Away to 46 Johnson Street, and see the Bargains that

W. D. KINNAIRD, The Cash Tailor,

is offering. Genuine Scotch Tweed Suits, $25.00. Pants from $6.00 to $12.00.

NEW GOODS AND LATEST NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING LIST AND SEE IF YOU ARE NOT WANTING SOMETHING.

Wonderful Bargains in Lamps, especially selected.
Elegant Hanging Lamps, Table Lamps, etc.
I will buy one of those Lamps at Weiler Bros.
Low in price, excellent value, beyond compare.
Everything you need, we are able to supply.
Rich and poor alike can be easily suited.
Blankets, Comforters, Curtains, Carpets, etc.
Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Wire Mats, all kinds of Mats.
Order these Goods early from an immense stock.
Start at once for Weiler Bros. and inspect the Goods.

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